Advertise in the "Times"

THE DELIA TIMES

Classified Ads bring results

An Independent Weekly Newspaper Published in the Interest of Delia and the Surrounding District

Vol. XXVIII, No. 32 (Authorized as second class mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa) DELIA, ALBERTA, THURSDAY AUGUST 8, 1946 $2.00 Per Year. Five Cents a Copy

Ottawa, Week by Week

(By M. L. SCHWARTZ)

VETERANS' CHARTER

After examining closely veterans' problems extending over two sessions, the largest committee of the House of Commons, comprising 60 veteran members, two of them winners of the V.C., has made its final report in a sort of "veterans' charter" of proposed legislation, though it is also a review of proposals made from time to time on some matters. Amongst other things, this report proposes legislation to reduce the Veterans' Land Act Director from Deputy Minister, placing him under direct authority of Minister; extension of existing veteran's preferences to all agencies of Government, including Crown companies; extension of priorities in purchases of surplus war assets to veterans; remission of income tax of earnings of war correspondents when engaged "in actual theatre of war."

BRIEF VISIT ONLY

It is stressed in Ottawa that the visit to Canada of Field Marshal Montgomery is being made by an inter-departmental committee working in conjunction with provincial and civic authorities—through military authorities—in the various military districts, with his visit to this country being comparatively brief since it is only lately that an actual date has been set, and the military leader has undertaken to be in Washington on Sept. 10. In fact, it is hinted now in Ottawa, that his visit may be so brief that he will travel entirely by air, so that he may visit all provinces in a relatively short time, coming here actually as a guest of the Canadian Government.

CHEAPER COLLECTION

Before the last war certain provinces requested the Federal Government to collect their income tax for them, since taxpayers found it inconvenient to make two payments. "I know something about that, because I was on the other end then and I think Manitoba was the first province, or among the first, to ask the Federal Government to collect its income taxes," said in Parliament Hon. John Bracken, leader of Official Opposition. "The Dominion Government did so, and we paid the Dominion Government for its extra cost, which was a considerable sum. But as a result the province itself made money because the Dominion Government could collect our provincial taxes cheaper than we could, and our taxpayers in the province benefited to that extent." Therefore, he asked if the Federal Government would consider this plan now since it meant a saving and an added convenience for taxpayers, with the Acting Finance Minister, Hon. Douglas Abbott, replying that it was a matter which could be discussed, "but that the present intention was that we could not undertake the collection."

SALE WITHIN CANADA

The Government in Ottawa has been asked about the sale of gold within Canada, it is reported here, and it has been pointed out that, following an understanding reached a number of years ago, the gold mines, with a few exceptions, have been selling all their gold to the Mint in Ottawa, with arrangement being deemed best by the Government so that it is being continued, especially because, among other reasons, the Government does not want to encourage private hoarding of gold since it would serve no useful purpose. In addition, it might interfere or reduce the amount of gold available in Canada for the settlement of international balances, and perhaps make it a lot easier for high-graders to carry on illegal operations.

CHANGES PLANNED

In explaining the bill to broaden the powers of the National Housing Act, Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe, Reconstruction Minister, has indicated in the House of Commons in Ottawa that this bill transfers to the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation powers previously held by the Finance Minister, this causing the machinery created to solve Canada's housing problem to be placed under one authority. He also disclosed that a proposal is being made to extend lending facilities to lumbering and mining companies, obviously to encourage the building of family units in housing programmes in outlying areas adjacent to the operations of such firms, ranging all the way from temporary housing units on skids to fully-modern permanent houses. This bill would also authorize loans up to $5,000 for the building of farm homes, this placing the corporation in the farm loan business. These were parts of his explanation of a bill to broaden the powers of the National Housing Act, with the added comment that it is suggested in Ottawa that Canada's housing situation may become worse this fall and provide a real crisis, reaching its peak next spring.

Obituary

JAMES SCOTT

A resident of the Delia district since 1910, James Scott passed away July 28, 1946, at the home of his son Walter, at the age of 94 years and 6 months.

Born near Grand Ligne, Que., January 28, 1852, of English parents, he was the youngest of a family of nine children. When quite young the family moved to Nottawasaga Township, Simcoe County, Ontario, where he grew to manhood, and in his younger days did considerable logging and freighting through the bush with oxen.

In 1880, he was united in marriage to Susan Holley of Vandeleur, Ont., who predeceased him in March, 1941, and to them were born five children: Mary Jane, John James, Thomas George Briggs, Garnet Wilby, and Walter Whalen, of which Walter W. is the only surviving member.

In the 90's he railroaded on the Soo line from Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., to the twin cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn. Later he took up carpenter work, and in 1903 came West to Alberta, settling 28 miles east of Olds. After proving up his homestead he sold out and moved to the Delia district in 1910, where he has resided ever since.

Funeral service was held from the Inter-denominational Church, with Rev. C. Hallman of Didsbury in charge. Hymns sung were "Rock of Ages," and "Abide with Me." During the service Mrs. A. Whitman sang a beautiful solo, "Nearer My Home"; and Rev. C. Hallman and Mr. J. Gamble rendered a duet, "Mansions of Glory." Burial took place in the Delia cemetery, with Winter's Funeral Home of Drumheller in charge.

Pall-bearers were all old friends of the deceased—Arle Stevenson, Dan Marshall, Henry Moore, Martin Julson, James King, and Charles Horsky.

Those attending the funeral from a distance were—Mr. C. T. Scott, Mrs. A. Scott, Mrs. H. Morgensen, Mrs. S. Robbins, Mrs. D. Bailles, Miss Edna Scott, all of Calgary.

Many beautiful floral tributes were received from old friends and neighbors.

Mr. Scott leaves to mourn his loss one son Walter, 12 grand-children, and 9 great-grand-children.

IN GRIP OF GENERAL STRIKE

Canada is in grip of a "general strike," and its effects on the whole Canadian economy is "absolutely startling." This has been declared by Donald Gordon, Chairman, Wartime Prices and Trade Board, before the Industrial Relations Committee of the House of Commons in Ottawa where his testimony before this body has made a very deep impression, especially his disclosure of a special communication which he sent to the Labor Department wherein he issued a grave warning about the impact of the "strike fever" gripping Canada at this time. In this communication, Mr. Gordon stated that this "strike fever" would all but end production in many lines already in a rather short supply positon, including textiles, steel, construction, furnishings, farm implements, glass, and others.

POINTS OF PACT

It is emphasized in Ottawa that the wheat agreement between Canada and the United Kingdom provides that, in the event of the United Kingdom requiring from Canada any additional quantities of wheat that the Canadian Government is prepared to make available such additional quantities as Canada offers and Britain accepts, this being in all respects subject to the provisions of the agreement. Then again, the contract provides also that its terms and conditions shall be subject to any modification or amendment which may be necessary to bring it into conformity with any international agreements, or arrangements later concluded to which the two governments are parties. "In determining the actual price in the last two years regard will be had to the extent to which the agreed price for the first two years falls below the world price for that period," said in Ottawa Canada's Minister of Trade and Commerce, Hon. James MacKinnon. "Our farmers are therefore protected from crippling losses should there be a world slump in wheat prices. This is the commercial advantage which Canada secures."

Incidentally, information has reached this capital that there were serious low temperatures covering a very considerable area of Alberta and running into Saskatchewan, this being mentioned in regard to frost damage to western crops. "I am told by those who know that it is difficult to make any accurate estimate of what the damage may be, because, as we know, in such frosts in western Canada certain parts here and there are hit where other parts escape," said Hon. MacKinnon. "In a great many cases it will be impossible to know what damage has been done until threshing."

SHOWER FOR BRIDE

On July 31st in the Annex of the United Church, a miscellaneous shower was held to honor Mrs. H. O. Almond (nee Alice Hudgeon). Mrs. T. McAuliffe acted as M.C.

Program opened by singing "O, Canada"! Solos were rendered by Mrs. A. Whitman, Shirley Stevenson, M. Burns, Priscilla Murray; a duet by Audrey Morrison and Marion Coffin. Readings by Mrs. Murray, and Miss Muriel Gibson. A little Treasury House scene was enacted and caused much merriment—Mrs. P. Killian, as "Jimmy"; Lamae Aitken, as "Alice"; and Mrs. Geo. Lowe, as Mrs. Hudgeon.

The bride was escorted to a chair of honor by Mrs. P. Killian (still in her overalls), hauling a car full of gifts. Mrs. Geo. Lowe made the presentation, on behalf of the bride's friends. Gifts were opened and presented to the bride by Mrs. Henry Brunner, and Miss L. Aitken. After viewing presents the bride thanked her friends in a brief speech.

A most delicious lunch was served by thirty hostesses, whose outstanding gift was a handsome engraved silver cream jug, sugar basin and tray, to match. Auxiliary Ladies presentation was an Electric Toaster. Many useful and beautiful gifts were received.

The Health League of Canada

111 Avenue Road, Toronto, Ont.

NATIONAL UNITY

"There is no field in which the question of national unity is more important than in the field of health," writes Dr. Gordon Bates in an editorial entitled "National Unity" in the current summer issue of Health, official magazine of the Health League of Canada. Dr. Bates is General Director of the Health and editor of the magazine.

"Canada is growing up. But Canada like all countries will only acquire full membership, assured status and finally leadership in the federation of the world by virtue of the physical and mental health of all Canadians.

"It is not sufficient that one or several sections of Canada should have low rates of sickness and poverty, that the citizens of only some areas should be well fed, well housed, healthy and long lived. It must be a matter of concern to all Canadians that some parts of Canada have lagged behind others. The great objective should be steadily advancing standards in all parts of the Dominion.

"This objective requires a continuous health education program for the whole of Canada conceived along the broadest lines involving the participation of as many units of all varieties as possible. Only by such means will official departments concerned with the health and welfare of the people be strengthened, only by such nation-wide effort will laws for the preservation of health and the abolition of poverty be passed in all Provinces except only in some.

"A rotten apple will affect a barrel of good apples. Communicable disease will spread from a neglected area to a healthy area or the criminal in the slums may rob and kill his wealthy neighbor. The objectives of humanitarianism are not parochial but national and worldwide. And as the objectives of universal humanitarianism are realized there will be no slums or disease anywhere to infect the rest of the world.

"If we in Canada realize the significance of these ideals we will work not only for the health of parts of our country, but always for the health and welfare of all Canadians."

Live Stock Poisoning

Dr. P. R. Talbot, Provincial Veterinarian for the Alberta Department of Agriculture, advises special care at this time of year to prevent live stock losses from botulism or forage poisoning. These terms are applied to a group of diseases caused usually by some harmful germ or mould in the feed or water. Whenever animals become ill following a change in the character of the feed, or after drinking water that has become stagnant as a result of dry weather, poisoning should be looked for and guarded against.

In almost all forms of this group of diseases, nervous symptoms, staggering gait, sleepiness and giddiness are evident. Not infrequently paralysis of the throat with inability to swallow is present.

The best assurance against this group of diseases is the provision of wholesome feeds and a plentiful supply of pure water. Horses suffer more frequently from botulism than do cattle. Medical treatment varies because of the great variation in the forms of disease in this group, so if the disease appears a veterinarian should be called at once.

If we don't fight for the best we can expect the worst.

WINTER FEEDING OF BEEF CATTLE

At the Dominion Experimental Station, Swift Current, Sask., intensive investigations have been made into the winter feeding of livestock. With prospects of a limited supply of roughage this coming winter many farmers are wondering what amount of feed will be necessary to maintain beef cattle through the winter.

The investigations of the Station on winter feeding have provided the following information: To maintain beef cattle in normal thrifty growing condition, it requires from eight to ten pounds of hay per day for a calf; 12 to 14 pounds for a yearling, and 16 to 18 pounds for a mature cow or a two-year old. The feeding period, if no pasture is available, varies from 125 to 150 days, depending on winter conditions. On the foregoing basis, it is a simple matter to estimate the supply of hay required. If the cattle are in poor condition to enter the winter the amounts fed should be increased accordingly.

In the case of a dairy cow, or where the beef cow is also fed for the farm milk supply, a satisfactory ration is two pounds of dry roughage for every 100 pounds of the animal's live weight, and concentrates at the rate of one pound for every three to four pounds of milk produced. Alfalfa hay and clover hay fit in very well with the cereal grains and prairie hay, and grain hays are more satisfactory with higher protein foods such as bran and oilcake.

Of the grain hays, all have approximately the same feeding value for the maintenance of beef cattle. Spring rye cut in the early dough stage has given good results. Some question has arisen as to wheat hay being too strong a feed for cattle, but no bad results have been found and it is considered one of the best feeds for wintering. It is important, says the Station, that plans should be made now to conserve suitable roughage for winter feeding from every possible source..

RATION OF LIQUOR STAYS UNCHANGED

Alberta's liquor ration will remain unchanged for the present, according to J. A. King, chairman of the Alberta Liquor Control Board.

His statement was made when asked if this province proposed to increase the ration as is being done in Manitoba.

In Winnipeg on Monday it was announced that rationing will be all but lifted. Rye goes from two a month to a maximum of two a day and six bottles of wine a day will be allowed. The ration of gin and rum remains at two bottles a day. The ration of Scotch whiskey remains unchanged at one 26-ounce bottle a month.

In this province the situation is that gin, rum and beer are unrationed. Four bottles of wine a month are allowed. Also two bottles of whisky a month may be obtained. This ration may be taken in either two bottles of rye, or one bottle of rye and one of scotch.

Mr. King said that at present there was no intention of altering the existing quotas.

Canadian Wheat Carryover

The crop year 1945-46 ended on Wednesday, July 31st, but the figures of the wheat carryover will not be available for some time. On July 1st it was calculated that total Canadian supplies on hand were 89,500,000 bushels. The July export figures are not available as yet. However, visible supplies of wheat on July 26th totalled 39.8 million bushels compared with 225.1 million a year ago. It is probable, therefore, that the Canadian carryover is 70 million bushels. A year ago it was 258.3 million bushels.

For a time it was thought that Canadian exports of wheat in 1945-46 crop year would be quite a bit larger than during the previous year but the Bureau of Statistics at Ottawa now states that exports during the 1945-46 crop year will not exceed the level 342,900,000 attained in 1944-45.

DANGEROUS FUEL

Need for care in using makeshift substitutes for recognized types of fuel, is noted by the Department of National Health and Welfare. Commenting upon U.S. reports of persons suffering from lead poisoning due to burning discarded battery cases during a coal shortage, the health authorities advise against putting on the fire anything not specifically designated for burning, because of the possible emission of noxious fumes, or even of an explosion.

HARMONY



FRANCES CRAMER, who was singing and dancing at the age of five—in the late twenties—is one of the versatile vocal members of the "The Jack Allison Show" where close harmony and total range are the law. That keeps Frances busy just now, for the Allison group goes on the CBC Trans-Canada network daily, Monday to Friday, at 6:00 p.m. CDT.

Canadian National Railways

CROP REPORT

For seven day period ending Aug. 2

Weather over the whole prairie region has been extremely hot and dry during the past week, and is causing the crop to ripen very rapidly. Late sown grain is suffering and not filling out completely. A general rain would be welcome to complete filling of all crops. Barley harvesting has commenced and general harvesting should be under way in a week or ten days. Reports of last week's frost damage are difficult to assess, but vary from five to fifty per cent in the areas affected, according to the weekly crop report of the Department of Agriculture of the Canadian National Railways.

In souhern Manitoba grain is ripening very quickly with late sown grain not being completely filled. Cutting is reported from numerous points and some new barley has been delivered to the elevators. One carload was loaded at Roland, the estimated yield being approximately thirty-five bushels per acre.

There has been no rain in northern Manitoba during the hot weather of the past week, and while crops generally are not suffering, a good rain would be welcome to complete the filling. In last week's frost the damage generally appears light, except from Rama to Quill Lake, where the estimates run from twenty to fifty per cent. Practically all coarse grain is now headed out.

Weather has been very hot with only a few scattered showers in southern Saskatchewan. Some crops are suffering from lack of moisture and rain is needed over the whole district. Barley cutting has started and all other crops are ripening very fast.

Central Saskatchewan reports hot dry weather with crops west of Saskatoon suffering from the extreme heat. East of Saskatoon, crop prospects are still good. Estimates of the frost damage in the Unity area are difficult to assess at this time and are very conflicting. They run from five to fifty per cent. The full extent of the damage will probably not be realized until threshing time.

Weather has been very warm and dry with high winds in northern Saskatchewan, during the past week. Wheat and coarse grains are progressing favorably but rain is required to complete filling. Conditions have deteriorated in the past week. Some of the frost damaged fields have been cut for feed in the Paddockwood and Blaine Lake subdivisions.

Clear, warm weather in southern Alberta brought the crops along rapidly. A good general rain is needed to prevent any further deterioration. Harvesting of winter wheat, rye and barley is reported with one report of spring wheat being combined. Prospects of an average crop are still fairly good.

In the Edmonton area extremely hot weather with only scattered showers were reported during the past week. The only point suffering from lack of moisture so far is in the extreme east along the Saskatchwan border. Extremely heavy growth of wheat and coarse grains is reported, but it is thought subsoil moisture is sufficient to carry them to maturity. Haying is still in progress with a very heavy crop reported. Despite the frost and hot weather, the outlook is still for an average to very heavy yield of all grains.

In northern Alberta rains have fallen from Beaverlodge to the Peace River block and moisture there now appears adequate. Deterioration of crop prospects is reported in the area from Sexsmith to Beaverlodge. Some rye has been cut in the vicinity of Fairview. Cutting north of the Peace River should start in about ten to fifteen days. Haying is general with a good crop in prospect.

Hot dry weather and a bad hail storm Monday in the Okanagan Valley have reduced prospects of prunes, peaches, apricots and apples by ten per cent and pears by fifteen per cent.

WINTER'S FUNERAL HOME

"The Chapel in the Valley"

Drumheller - Phone 666

ROLAND G. WINTER - Director.

Our distinctive and sympathetic service has been at your disposal in this district for the past 35 years 1

SEEDTIME and HARVEST

Line Elevators Farm Service, Winnipeg, Man.

Contributed By
Dr. F. F. PETERSON
Cerealist, Dominion Laboratory of Cereal Breeding,
WINNIPEG, Manitoba.

Redman Wheat

Redman, a new hard red spring wheat bred for the rust area of Western Canada (Manitoba and Eastern Saskatchewan), was developed from the cross Regent x Canus made at the Dominion Laboratory of Cereal Breeding, Winnipeg, which is part of the Cereal Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture. This Division is now increasing seed of Redman for later distribution.

The main wheats at present grown in the rust area are Regent and Thatcher. Regent is resistant to stem rust and bunt or stinking smut; and moderately resistant to leaf rust, loose smut, black chaff and root rot; but does not possess enough drought resistance to give high yields under conditions of prolonged heat or drought. Thatcher is resistant to stem rust, loose smut, black chaff and root rot; susceptible to leaf rust and bunt; and possesses considerable drought resistance.

Redman is resistant to stem rust, bunt and black chaff; and is somewhat more resistant than Regent to leaf rust, loose smut, root rot and drought.

The new variety, Redman, is much like Regent in general appearance and height, but is somewhat more rugged, with stronger straw. It is less subject to breaking of straw and shattering of grain than Regent, and is expected to be a satisfactory variety for combining. Redman matures about one day later than Regent, and one day earlier than Thatcher.

In field tests conducted in Manitoba and Eastern Saskatchewan in 1943, 1944 and 1945, Redman outyielded both Regent and Thatcher. Farther west it has, on the average, yielded more than Regent but less than Thatcher.

Redman has high milling and baking quality and will be graded equal to Marquis.

Don't stand on your convictions—live by them.

When you're under fire do you fire back, back fire, get fired or get on fire?

Ten Cents A Bushel More!

Farmers will receive 10 cents a bushel more for their wheat. (Retroactive to August 31, 1945.) So the efforts of Searle and Home Grain Companies, assisted by thousands of farmers who signed petitions for

HIGHER WHEAT PRICES

will bring

More Money NOW To Farmers

but

Ten Cents Is Not Enough

The Searle and Home Grain Companies still believe in

HIGHER WHEAT PRICES

to our farmers, justified by present world conditions of Supply and Demand.

SEARLE & HOME GRAIN COMPANIES

(1)

A Pattern For Peace

FOR MANY YEARS the undefended border between Canada and the United States has stood as an example to the world of the manner in which nations can live peacefully side by side if both have the will to do so. Over a hundred years have passed since there has been any grave dispute between these two countries and as time passes the possibility of serious trouble arising becomes increasingly remote. During the war a joint plan of defense was set up for the protection of this part of the world against possible enemy attack, and had such an attack come there would have been complete co-operation in combatting it, no matter which nation was most vitally concerned. Had Western Europe been similarly united before 1939, the history of the last seven years might have been quite different

* * * * *

Is A Help To World Court

Mr. John E. Read of Ottawa, one of the fifteen judges of the new World Court of the United Nations, and formerly Canadian representative on the International Joint Commission, who returned from the Hague a short time ago, commented on this matter in a recent press interview. He stated that arbitration precedents set by the United States and Canada during their long history as peaceful neighbors are one of the most important contributions to the working of the new world court. He added that the court also benefitted from the experience of the International Joint Commission of Canada and the United States which he termed "probably the most successful international tribunal ever established anywhere in the world." It is gratifying to know that such a precedent has been set here, and it is to be hoped that it may contribute to the working out of a plan for permanent world peace.

* * * * *

An Example Set For Others

What has been accomplished here should not be impossible for all nations. It must be acknowledged that there are certain extremely favorable factors involved in the relationship between the United States and Canada. There is a common language in both countries and the predominating racial strains in both countries are similar. There are, however, memories of the American Revolution and the war of 1812, both of which are not so far in the past as to be completely forgotten. Yet from these, very little, if any, bitterness has remained. At this time, when the world is facing a new era in which it is clear that many practices and institutions of the past must be discarded, it would be encouraging if the foundations, at last, of any enduring peace between nations could be laid. To do this, the Old World may have to look to the pattern set by the United States and Canada and we may be proud that we have been able to provide this example of peaceful living for others to follow.

Soothes Baby's Nose

So mild, and gently relieving

Mentholatum quickly, gently clears baby's clogged nostrils, helps keep membranes moist, eases nose soreness, promotes free breathing, restful sleep and relieves distressing colds. Jars & tubes, 30c.

MENTHOLATUM

Gives COMFORT Daily

V18

Health LEAGUE of CANADA presents TOPICS of VITAL INTEREST

SYMPTOMS OF CANCER

Here are some of the facts the public should know: Cancer kills more than 33 Canadians every day and that not only the old are the victims. It will surprise many to know that more children from 5 to 19 years of age die each year from cancer than from the following combined: scarlet fever, infantile paralysis, typhoid, peritonitis, dysentry, diarrhoea. It is perhaps a little better known that one out of eight people over 40 years of age die of cancer.

Ignorance or fear based on ignorance has always been one of the biggest obstacles in the path of progress. So it has been with cancer. While some of the greatest minds in the world are working on research problems which may determine a way to prevent it, millions of people through fear, ignorance, superstition, are failing to go to competent medical authorities until the disease has passed beyond the stage where it can be cured. Many are falling into the hands of quacks and deceivers. It is important that the public should know that surgery, X-rays and radium are the only approved, treatments for cancer.

The public must be taught to know the possible symptoms and then not to be afraid of going to a doctor, but to go with hope, knowing that early detection will bring a cure. The following are the signs which may mean cancer:

1. DO NOT NEGLECT any mass, lump, swelling or hardness on the face, neck, lip, tongue, in the mouth, in the breast or elsewhere in the body.
2. An ulcer, sore or cracked lip which does not heal within a month demands attention.
3. Any unnatural bleeding is a sign.
4. Attend to a wart or mole that starts to increase rapidly.
5. Hoarseness which persists past the duration of a common cold may be serious.
6. Difficulty in swallowing your food or indigestion which develops after the age of 40 requires investigation and probably X-ray examination.
7. DO NOT WAIT for pain. Pain is a late symptom.

The newest American term officially recognized by lexicographers is "shoofly pie", a molasses crumb cake popular among the Pennsylvania Amish.

Ladies Learn

The School that Gets Better Results

BEAUTY CULTURE
THE SCIENTIFIC WAY

The method that assures Success. One of the finest Schools on the Continent. Under direct supervision Mrs. Doris Burrells, outstanding Beauty Culturalist. Complete, thorough, superior training.
Write or call for free literature
No obligation

SCIENTIFIC BEAUTY SCHOOL
204 STERLING SECURITY BLDG
WINNIPEG MAN

Rescue Work

Will Help To Care For Survivors In Europe

A slight woman of 45 proposes to return to the continent of Europe to help care for the all too few children who have survived the decade of war and Naziism. Mrs. Elsa Margo has been happy in Canada since she first came here from Germany a few months before the war broke out. She has served this country during the war and is proud of the citizenship papers which she has received from Ottawa. Now she will be going back as a Canadian in the service of the Canadian Jewish Congress. She will be attached, like 110 other trained and experienced workers, to the staff of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee with its European headquarters in Paris. She hopes that her work will be with children and that her nursing experience will be utilized.

A native of the Danzig Corridor, she had begun to study nursing in a Red Cross hospital in Berlin. After she married a promising young lawyer and notary she made her home in Essen on the Ruhr. She recalls the days after the last World War when inflation of the market and the black market brought great suffering to Germany. She was then a voluntary worker with the American Quakers in Essen, assisted at children's clinics and helped to distribute milk to the undernourished.

Hitler was already on the march, but as she recalls it now, it seems strange to her that no one took him seriously and counted on the basic good sense and decency of the German people as a protection against his ambitions. Mrs. Margo remembers a visit to the Chateau of the Kaiser at Dorn before 1933. A copy of Hitler's Mein Kampf was lying about and the Kaiser's wife commended the book to her visitor and prophesied hopefully that Hitler would soon come to power.

Even after Hitler came to power there was a general feeling, even in the Jewish community, that his acts would not be as extreme and as cruel as he had forwarned. But the Nazi poison was at work and by 1935 the Margos were beginning to feel the discomforts of the totalitarian state. Their friends began to look the other way when they met them on the street and hesitated to meet with them socially because they were Jews. Mr. Margo's practice fell off under the tightening boycott and rocks were thrown into their home. Only two or three of their closest friends remained loyal and one of them later even helped to smuggle some of their possessions out of the country after they had emigrated.

The Margos moved to Berlin where she entered the physiotherapy school and clinic of Dr. Ernest Bergman, now professor at New York University. Patients from all over the world came there, including Hollywood actors and the French ambassador to Berlin. In 1938 persecution in Germany became intensified. The clinic closed and Dr. Bergman emigrated. Mrs. Margo began to look for ways of quitting the country. She studied English at a special school for prospective emigrants where technicians were taught the terms of their trades in other countries. The ORT gave courses on vocational training and those who hoped to reach Palestine were taught Hebrew and the traditions of the Holy Land. Later in the year Mrs. Margo was enabled to go to England to arrange for her emigration, but her plan from the beginning was to get to Canada. Her interest in the country was whetted by a Canadian chemistry student she met in Berlin. But above all she felt intuitively that the Nazi menace would not long remain confined to the borders of Germany. She sought to get as far away as possible and felt that the ocean was not too wide to separate her from Hitlerism. No part of Europe seemed safe for civilization. She came to Canada with her husband only a few months before war broke out and soon after they entered the Department of National War Services where their knowledge of English, French, German and Dutch proved very useful. 2685

WHALING INDUSTRY

Australia Is Going Into The Business In A Big Way

Australia, which once operated the Empire's biggest whaling port, is again to take its place among the chief whaling nations of the world.

A company, with Australian capital, will start whaling from Hobart, capital of the island state of Tasmania, and Sydney. -- has already ordered a factory ship from Britain. The company proposes to begin operations with eight chasers working from the factory ship, based on Hobart in the winter, and the western Antarctic in he summer. It considers that prospects of reviving the industry are good, largely because the war enforced a close season in the Antarctic.

Whaling began in Australia in 1791, but the last whaling trip out of an Australia port was made from Hobart in 1899.

Norwegians operated on the West Australian coast during the First Great War, and a Norwegian pioneered big-scale whaling in the Ross Sea in the 1920s. Since then, Norwegians and Japanese have been operating huge fleets of chasers in the Antarctic, but there has been no Australian participation.

In the early days of the industry, the Australian coast was whaled by big British, American, French and Australian fleets, and Hobart was the greatest whaling port in the Empire. Hobart's fleet of 40 deep-sea whalers worked from the Antarctic up to the Behring Sea and into the Arctic Ocean.

Sydney was the second largest whaling port in the Empire, and whalers from this port were the first Europeans to land in Japan. They landed in 1828, long before the American Commodore Perry. Whaling, in fact, then supported half the colony of New South Wales.

The early whalers of Australia were colorful characters, whose stories tell of murder, piracy, brawling and the orgies of drinking. Many of them set up isolated stations in parts of Tasmania and South Australia long before the areas were officially settled.

GROWTH OF CHILDREN

Dr. Nancy Bayley (University of California) points out that generally accepted ideas of growth are inaccurate. Parents worry too much because their children are too tall or too short and wonder if hormones will do good. Dr. Bayley's studies indicate that children who grow too fast, generally slow down to become small adults, while those who grow too slowly continue their growth over a longer period to become tall adults. In her table Dr. Bayley arrives at the ultimate height at maturity by matching the "skeletal age", as shown by X-rays, with the height of the child at the time X-ray pictures were made. Suppose Mary, a rapidly growing child, is 62 inches tall at 11 and a half years. She has a skeletal age of 13, and the chronological age table predicts that she will mature at 65.9 inches. The table ought to be useful not only to endocrinologists, but to surgeons who perform operations to equalize leg lengths.

ASSISTED EDISON

The man whose voice was the first singing voice tested for sound films in experiments of the late Thomas A. Edison, died recently in Toronto. He was Herbert (Bert) Wainwright, 70, native of Toronto, who, early in this century, was a star in broadway musical comedies and assisted Edison with early talking picture experiments.

The art of making glass bottles was known to the Romans as early as the year 79.

In 1792, men wore ties that went twice around the neck and then tied in a bow behind.

Rhubarb has been used as a drug in medicine from early times.

ACTRESSES!!
This fine medicine is very effective to relieve pain, nervous distress and weak, highstrung feelings, of "certain days"—when due to female functional monthly disturbances. All drugstores.
LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND



GOEBBELS' BROTHER JAILED IN GERMANY—Arrested in a remote German village by U.S. agents, Konrad Goebbels, 52, brother of the late Nazi propaganda minister, Joseph Goebbels, seen here, is in jail in Darmstadt, Germany. Ill and unshaven, the former cotton salesman was the "little dictator" of newspapers in Greater Hesse under Hitler.

Everything New

May Be Desirable But It Means Sacrificing Cherished Things

It is an idea that grips the imagination, this plan of the British to take $76,000,000 and build an entire new town. Some 50,000 persons would make up the population. They would be starting life over, where everything was new and clean. The beginning would be parks, of course, then community centres, nurseries, modern medical and health facilities, schools, churches, good housing, industrial and business life conveniently arranged.

Some of these towns at least would be built in the outskirts of London, not more than thirty miles away. They would reduce congestion in London and, at the same time, attempt to revive some of the spirit and mode of life of the English village of the seventeenth and eighteenth century. This is an aim of the Minister of Health, Aneurin Bevan, who recalls that in that day people of different stations in life lived together in the same streets.

A curious phenomenon of human nature is revealed anew here. When ever we begin to think of doing something new we invariably think at once of something old that we cherish.

E. V. Knox once tried to put in words the charm of the English village. "It was set in its hollow under the hill," he wrote of one of these; "so grouped about its church, had so many timbered cottages, so perfect a green, so fine progress came along. The town ate up the village, or as Knox put it, "a herd of wild bungalows had trampled it down; it had been savaged by an arterial road, and devastated by petrol-pumps. In the ruins, like a pelican in a wilderness, stood a roadhouse with a swimming pool."—New York Times.

GEMS OF THOUGHT

DECISION

Men must be decided on what they will not do, and then they are able to act with vigor in what they ought to do.—Mencius.

There is nothing more to be esteemed than a manly firmness and decision of character.—Hazlitt.

No man, for any considerable period, can wear one face to himself and another to the multitude, without finally getting bewildered as to which may be true.—Hawthorne.

Be sure that God directs your way; then, hasten to follow under every circumstance.—Mary Baker Eddy.

A determinate purpose in life and a steady adhesion to it through all disadvantages, are indispensable conditions of success.—W. H. Punshon.

A double minded man is unstable in all his ways.—James 1:8.

SOIL FROM BELGIUM

Baron Silvercruys, ambassador from Belgium, presented to President Truman an urn of earth from the Bastogne battlefield where American troops turned back the German offensive in the Battle of the Bulge.

BECOMING MODERN

Even Ancient Tower Of London Is Conforming With Times

Even dusty history cannot keep progress outside the old grey walls of the Tower of London and today the world's grimmest and most famous fortress is beginning to conform with the times.

People of morbid inclination who visited The Tower before the war heard blood-curdling commentaries delivered with ghoulish jollity by old and whiskered warders dressed as yeomen of the guard.

". . . and then the 'eadsman took 'old of this 'ere chopper and brought it down with a rare old wallop. And the 'ead popped off like a bloomin' cork!"

Adults shivered while children gaped and the old warder collected a hatful of pennies in return for the lurid detail supplied.

Today these whimsical ancients are gone from the Tower and in their stead is a new type of yeomen—youngish, trim, and friendly, with college-trained voices and a fund of history and archaeology at their finger-tips.

Their language still is colorful and is peppered with up-to-date slang. School children listen open-mouthed to hair-raising tales of last-minute escapes, of bloody executions, and thrilling sieges. But the stories are interwoven with authoritative information about arches and armory, with explanations of why such things happened and of historical trends that led up to them.

There now are 50 yeomen warders in the Tower. They have free quarters, their own club and bowling green, and a small pension which, in line with progress, is to be increased soon. Their job is to guide tourists and police the Tower.

The Tower's biggest attraction, the crown jewels, is expected back next August and with them the keeper of the crown jewels. Meanwhile, the white Tower with its glittering armories remains the biggest "draw".

There are "ghosts", of course, and the star performer, according to the wardens, is still—and will always be—Ann Boleyn.

Deadly Poison

Facts About The Snake's Gland That Produces The Venom

A snake's fang is an eye-tooth or canine tooth, as it is called, corresponding to the sharp, pointed teeth that we have at the corners of the jaw between the front teeth and the back teeth. In the case of the poisonous snakes the tooth has a special channel in it through which the poison can run when the snake bites. The snake has certain glands like the salivary glands which in man produce saliva and assist in the mastication and digestion of food.

In the snake, however, these glands do much more than that, and especially the gland which corresponds to the one we have in front of the ear, the one which gets so big and painful when we have the mumps. In the snake the business or function of this gland is to produce the poison. It runs along a little tube from the glands on each side of the mouth to the poison teeth. When the snake bites, the muscles of the jaw which make the teeth meet also squeeze upon the glands in these tubes in such a way that a little of the poison is force through the channel in the fang, and left in the victim's body.

The amount of poison thus injected is, as a rule, exceedingly small, but the venom, or poison, of many of the venomus snakes is among the most deadly of all poisons, and a mere portion of a drop will kill.

SMALLEST IN WORLD

A Tass dispatch broadcast by Moscow radio reported recently perfection of the smallest machine tool in the world. Using a diamond drill, the tool can be used to bore holes as small as .00025 millimetres—about .0001 inch, the dispatch said. It was built by the Experimental Research Institute for metal cutting lathes.

The English word guest stems from hostis, a Latin word meaning enemy.

Spectacles were invented by a monk in Florence, Italy, in 1135.

In the first two years of its life, the little blue heron is white.



Whole wheat contains muscle-building proteins, energy-giving carbohydrates, and other vital elements you need. Kellogg's All-Wheat is Canadian whole wheat.

NOW, MORE THAN EVER,
one of Canada's important foods!

Busy housewives everywhere are on the alert for suggestions that will help them save time and effort. Thousands depend on Kellogg's ready-to-eat cereals not only for breakfast, but for quick snacks *anytime!* All-Wheat, Pep, Corn Flakes, All-Bran, Rice Krispies, Bran Flakes and Krumbles are all made by Kellogg's, the greatest name in cereals.

SAVE TIME...SAVE FUEL...SAVE FOOD!

Non-Stirring Paint

May Be Available Within A Few Years

Paints which do not require stirring before use may be available to householders within a few years, as the result of research underway by British scientists.

Reporting the development, Canadian Paint & Varnish Magazine says that "the elements making this new non-stir paint possible are said to be recovered from the sludge of crude oil after gasoline, paraffin and valuable chemicals have been extracted." The magazine adds that a new plant will have to be erected before the paint can be manufactured on any large scale.

In the meantime, the advice of all paint manufacturers to users of their products continues to be "Stir the paint until it is thoroughly mixed before using."

POSITION COULD BE FILLED

He was undersized, meek, diffident, subdued and had applied for a job as night-watchman.

"Yes, said the manager, eyeing him dubiously, "but the fact is we want someone who is restless and uneasy, especially at night; someone who thinks the worst of everybody and whose suspicions are seldom if ever allayed; someone who sleeps with one eye open always; someone with remarkable hearing, who starts at the slightest sound; someone who is always listening, thinking there are bad characters about. A meek, mild watchman would be of no use to us. We want a large aggressive, intrepid and dangerous person; a good shot; bad-tempered and revengeful, too. The kind of person, in fact, who, when roused, is a find incarnate."

"I'll send the wife around," said the little man.

SPEEDING UP

A new artificial silk machine has been invented in Russia which can spin, process, dry, and roll the thread. Fifty-five feet long, it does the work of five ordinary machines, and in a single hour can produce enough artificial silk to make 100 pairs of stockings.

WHY HAVE SORE FEET?
JUST RUB IN
MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT
35¢
119

Toy Industry

Make Dolls' Faces With The Use Of Plastics

Each night a generation of sleepy cherubs drift off to dreamland with their rag dolls tucked snugly in beside them. Each day the same soft, cuddly toys get chewed and hugged and tossed about by exuberant youngsters. And with a placid patience born of good fabric and intelligent workmanship the dolls take the loving quietly and the wear-and-tear gracefully.

That has been the pattern for years—a child and a toy she can cherish. But there are incidental changes, improvements and bright ideas that make existing things more attractive and long-lasting. One of these improvements has given the rag doll a new face—as modern as today, as beloved to a child as any of yesterday. Her face is now plastic, washable and unbreakable.

The man who "makes the faces", Ralph Collyer of Adanac Plastics, Montreal, is rather proud of his novel occupation. It is less than a year old, and has amazed even its originator by its rapid growth, its obvious possibilities and its continual challenge. Mr. Collyer worked in an aircraft factory during the war and began to work seriously in peacetime plastics last June. He planned and organized through the summer and really started up in September.

His small concern is situated in an old, sturdy warehouse which used to belong to a wine bottler. It is right in the centre of the most historic section of Montreal, near the harbour. The cellars are deep, the walls are three feet thick.

And in this solid setting, Mr. Collyer has gone to work on faces made of thin sheets of cellulose acetate, cut to size and moulded on aluminum dies. Originally they were of a clear plastic which had to be painted peach or black as required. Now that plastic materials are available in greater variety, the large sheets come already coloured.

The original moulds, if used in the final process, would crack after about a dozen trips to the oven, so from them are obtained others made of metal, which come rough from the foundry, and require careful finishing before being put into use.

The real manufacture of the plastic face begins when the finished mould, whatever its type, is heated to a pre-determined temperature. The large sheet of plastic material is cut into smaller pieces which are placed in the heated mould and given a quick sandwich treatment. The pattern is set, the two parts of the die are removed, and the doll's face blushes a little till it cools to its real peach shade again.

Perhaps the most interesting, certainly the most colourful, part of the whole process is the painting of the faces. Usually there are about twelve girls and one man engaged in this work. Each girl has a tiny artist's spray gun, and the work is done on the assembly line basis. A mask is placed over the doll's face, and the lips and nostrils are sprayed in red. The next girl, with a different mask and a gun equipped with white lacquer, adds the whites of the eyes. Down the line travels the face getting a blue spot for the eye and brown eyebrows. The black dot for the eye, the white highlight on the pupil of the eye and the eyelashes of brown are painted in with tiny brushes. The hair colour is prayed on the white doll freehand without a mask.

The paints used must be high grade lacquers, quick-drying, washable. The eyelash is brown India ink and is applied with a pen.

Mr. Collyer explains that the work is seasonal. From July to December he concentrates on Christmas. He is doing some work, too, on a bunny face for the Easter trade. The faces appeal to the doll manufacturers, who have caught on quickly to the idea, because they can be sewn in easily by machine to the head of the doll. And each manufacturer can use his own method and his own styling as to how the face should be fitted on.

Whatever the process, the child finds the result very precious. Her criterion is the battering and bludgeoning of every day, the adventure shared that makes the toy more dear. And by a double miracle of nature and science, when they tumble into bed after a perilous grubby day, the child and her doll are weary but clean-faced again.—From C-I-L Oval.



FISH AND FISH!—Lucky fisherman is Merritt Marr, Mount Bridges, Ont., who has proof of his story. He caught this 41-pound trout at Pleasant Point, Georgian Bay. Fish bit Marr's companion.



Some fish? Here is a 1,600-pound sunfish which was caught by squid fishermen in California's Monterey Bay. It is believed to be the largest ever caught there.

Much United States Military Equipment Was Left Behind In Germany When Boys Went Home

(By Jack Bell writing from Germany to the Chicago Daily News)

THE army went home, leaving its tools behind. The United States demanded return of its sons, but the cannon they used sit in the mud at two dozen great collecting points in beaten Germany—a quarter million huge fields guns, tanks, tractors, trucks, ambulances, jeeps.

On V-E Day, when the guns settled back in sullen quiet, the ordnance equipment in the European theatre represented an outlay of six and one-half billion dollars. Today, with most of it still here, it's worth about 10 cartons of cigarettes, black market.

What's to become of these miles and miles of rusting steel hulks? They're to be demilitarized.

That means the boys will stick chunks of dynamite inside, blow them away so no one ever can use them for war again—and leave them on the hillsides.

Why not salvage them; save the steel, the wheels, the axles, body frames? They're not worth saving. It would cost more to cut them up with blowtorches and haul them to smelters than the metal is worth—far more.

* * *

You get a feeling of depression, a sad realization of the waste as you walk among these long rows of war tools. All through Europe from D-Day until the collapse of the German armies they slugged it out.

Then came perhaps the most rapid disintegration of any army in history.

American troops gleefully wheeled the stuff into collecting points or left it alongside the roads and dashed for the nearest exits toward America.

But surely, you will say, something can be salvaged. Sure, Fabrique Nationale, the highly efficient Belgian arms factory founded by Browning, has reprocessed two million small arms during the last year, most of which have come back home.

One hundred and sixty thousand vehicles have been sold, chiefly to European countries. The latest type Pershing and Sherman tanks have been shipped back to America, along with the late model guns in good condition.

All of the technical instruments, binoculars, watches, engines from tanks—everything worth saving—has been or will be removed.

There are trucks by the thousand which can and should be spared because every country in Europe cries for them. But there are no mechanics to do the job, nobody turning out the parts needed to put them back on the road.

We had 113,000 of those famous 6 by 6 trucks here in December—and most of them still sit here. Everybody in the European theatre wants a jeep, the collecting points have perhaps 50,000 sitting idle on the hillsides—but who's going to put in the needed spare parts.

* * *

I would say most certainly that these vehicles are deteriorating on the lots. A child can see that thousands upon thousands of really fine tires are slowly rotting. But army ordnance which had 125,000 men, including thousands of trained mechanics on V-E Day, now has 50,000 men, and most of them are recruits with not the slightest knowledge of mechanics.

The waste is staggering of course. The Long Tom, 155 mm. rifle, weighed 25,000 pounds, cost $91,000.

Luckily there's plenty of unused TNT around to blow it up. Our 240 mm. howitzer cost $91,000. We had 12,100 tanks on V-E Day and one Sherman cost $55,000. Tank carriers cost $35,000 each, our 50-calibre water-cooled machine gun $582.

They've shipped some 4,000 tanks, 8,000 field pieces and quite a few million dollars worth of technical equipment back to the States. They've salvaged equipment for what army forces remain here, shipped a flock of truck tires to Turkey, sent trucks to Czechoslovakia and other nations. But most of the stuff is going to sit right here.

And perhaps 100 years from now these hillsides will be strewn with weed-covered hulks of de-militarized American fire power, the tanks and guns that helped win the war.

Will Co-operate

Britain To Aid France In Building New Air Force

There will doubtless be equal pleasure in Britain and France at the announcement that Britain is to give France substantial aid in building up a new air force.

This aid is being rendered as the result of two recent agreements between the United Kingdom and French governments. It covers the supply on favorable terms of aircraft and equipment, including radio, radar and signals. French airmen will be trained in the use of this equipment in R.A.F. schools by British instructors. Britain will give technical assistance in the manufacture under license in French factories of British aircraft, engines and spare parts. French Naval Air Arm personnel will receive training in Britain.

The following are details of the agreements given by Mr. Hector McNeil, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in the House of Commons on May 30th. Under an agreement concluded at the end of 1945 "His Majesty's Government have supplied, or are to supply, to the French Air Force and aircraft industry on favourable terms: First: Aircraft and equipment for units of the French Air Force in Metropolitan France, French North Africa, Frenh Equatorial Africa and Indo-China, including three years' maintenance requirements. Second; Aircraft and equipment for training schools in France and North Africa, including three years' maintenance requirements. Third; Complete radio, radar and signals equipments, again including three years' maintenance requirements. Fourth; R.A.F. schools and instructors are to train French personnel in the use of British equipment. Fifth; Repair equipment is to be issued by the Ministry of Aircraft production for the use of the French aircraft repair organization. Sixth; Facilities and technial assistance in the manufacture under licenses in Frenh factories of British aircraft, and spare parts." Under a supplementary agreement concluded last March "His Majesty's Government are to manufacture and supply to the French Government under favourable terms, first; Aircraft and equipment for one carrier-based fighter squadron, including the replacement of aircraft and maintenance equipment. Second; Aircraft marine-craft and equipment for other units of the French Naval Air Arm. Third; Radio and radar equipment for French-manufactured aircraft, for ground training and for ground stations. And last, there will be training in the United Kingdom for personnell of the French Naval Air Arm."

In A Haze

Man Who Wanted To Be Friendly To A Policeman

A resident of South Porcupine quaffed generously from the cup last Thursday. His normal courage was heightened sufficiently and his confidence in the inherent goodness of man and sinfulness of police officers heightened accordingly.

At any rate he tripped down to the police station in Timmins to tempt a limb of the law with a part potion of the demon brew.

Well what do you know! The officer was honest, upright and on duty. Whether teetotal or not, he refused the proffered potion.

And the character with the Satanic complex, intensified by the fumes from the bottled courage, was required to leave his name and address with the officer for further reference in magistrate's court.

He will probably reason when he appears in court that the whole affair was due directly to the influence of his alcoholic haze. The magistrate will agree and then probably put a price on the fog according to its density.

But there are several morals to this story. Take your pick.

1. Never offer a policeman a drink.
2. Never offer a policeman on duty a drink.
3. Never carry around drinks to offer policemen.
4. Don't drink.
5. Don't buy drinks.
6. Don't buy drinks for policemen.
7. Don't speak to policemen except on business.
8. Don't offer a Timmins policeman a drink on duty especially when you're in the police station, not quite sober and in possession of a bottle of brew in a public place.

There are enough morals there to cover the situation.—Timmins Daily Press.

Modern Science

An Opinion About The Value Of Extending Life Span

The Russians have a serum they claim will extend life to 150 years.

That will be pretty old for a Russian, or anybody else. People now 50 would live to the year 2046 before they passed on.

Now if somebody will invent a potion that will enable a human being to stand life on this earth for another century without losing his mind, or a rocket ship that will take him safely to a better planet, the Russians may be said to have produced something.

Otherwise their new serum is just as apalling as the atom bomb.—Chicago Daily News.

CANNING AT HOME

By this time canning equipment should have been sorted over. Cookers, kettles and jars should all be in good condition. In this year of vast food shortages there was never a greater need for homemakers to prepare for making full use of the perishable fruits and vegetables which already are beginning to be available.

In every community there are organizations ready to give help and direction on the most reliable and practical methods of canning and preserving. Good canning technique will add to the pleasure and satisfaction in putting up jars of fruit and vegetables for use next winter. The time spent will return dividends in better meals and better health for your family.

NEEDED THE LUMBER

A kindly citizen of Mayfield, Idaho, watched a beaver at work below a steep bank. Realizing that the stream would dry up as the summer advanced, the man left a ladder for the animal. But when he revisited the place a day later, he discovered that the beaver had gnawed the ladder into chunks and was using them to build its dam. There's something remarkably human about that particular little flat-tail.—Chicago Sun.

In 1858 the cable rate between Great Britain and North America was $5 a word. 2685

Model Cities

Britain Has Long-Term Plan For Towns Of 50,000 Around London

STEVENAGE, Eng.—Stevenage, a market town since the days of knights of armor, will be the proving ground for Britain's long-term plan to rehouse a million people in new model cities.

As the way is charted at Stevenage, another dozen or so model cities of about 50,000 population are to be staked out. Eventually, Lewis Silkin, minister of town and country planning, wants to lay out 20 or more new towns.

Ten tentative sites have been chosen. All lie in a ring around London, 25 to 35 miles from the centre of the metropolis. Stevenage, 29 miles to the north, is the largest present village—it has 5,500 residents—and some sites still aren't even names on the map.

Out in the provinces, officials are scanning the countryside for places to build more model cities as homes for Britain's "D.P.s"—displaced by blitz bombs—and vent the pressure of city overcrowding.

Manchester has its eye on Mobberley, a Cheshire village.

Leeds wants a couple of new towns but hasn't decided where to build them. Portsmouth and Plymouth, both heavily bombed, are casting around for sites.

Rings of "catellite towns" around major British cities were proposed several years ago as a method of slum clearance. The blitz spurred planners into urgent activity, and blueprints now are so far advanced that a bill to translate them into reality is well on its way through Parliament.

The entire plan was conceived by a veteran architect of cities, Sir Patrick Abercrombie, 67-year-old professor of town planning at the University of London. Abercrombie—knighted two years ago in recognition of his rebuilding scheme—won world recognition 33 years ago by capturing first prize in an international competition for replannning Dublin.

Stevenage was one of the cities he chose for several reasons:

It is well drained, lying on the southwest slopes of Hertfordshire's chalk hills, which also are a source of plentiful water from deep wells.

It lies on a main line of the London and Northeastern Railway and Britain's No. 1 highway—the Great North Road—flows along the town's main street. Both link the town to the midland industrial areas from which are to come many of the materials for the light industries planned for the new town.

Seems Too Soon

For Field Marshal Montgomery To Talk About Retiring

L. H. R., in the New York Times says:

Why Field Marshal Montgomery should be talking about "the evening of my life" and looking around for some fairly useful occupation to fill it, we don't know. The man's a mere youngster yet, only 58. Some people are that way, though. We know any number of softies who have retired, or intend to retire, at 65, just at their prime. There is something to say for early retirement, of course. By 70 or 75 a man tends, undoubtedly, to lose his bite; he ceases to be critical, becomes genial and indulgent in his judgment of others, and slips into a grandfatherly attitude toward his fellows and the world in general—an attitude that is bad for men in posts of responsibility and particularly unfortunate for people whose task in life is to write penetratingly about current events and one thing and another. But why a chap like Monty should think of slowing down at 58, we don't get it.



ONE WED TO HINDOO, THE OTHER TO CHINESE

At Palo Alta, Calif., Ved Vrat, 25, Hindoo graduate of Leland Stanford university, kisses his bride, the former Evelyn Corriveau, 17, a high school student. They were married in Stanford Memorial chapel.



Marion Buchanan, 29, of Springfield, Mo., and Tsung-lo Wang, formerly of Shanghai, China, and now a language instructor at Yale University, were married in Columbus, Kansas. Their scheduled wedding in the bride's hometown had to be cancelled because of an 111-year-old Missouri law which prohibits marriages between whites and Mongolians.

Reforestation Program

British Columbia Government Plans To Plant Douglas Fir Seeds

The British Columbia government this year will step up its forest agricultural program by seeding in its nurseries enough Douglas fir seed for a crop of 20,000,000 trees for reforestation planting in 1948. Thus the government's reforestation program will be more than doubled in 1948.

This spring the government and lumber industries planted about 6,500,000 young Douglas fir trees. Previously the output of the B.C. Forest Service's nurseries had been in the neighborhood of 10,000,000 young Douglas fir trees annually.

The planting this year was all done on Vancouver Island. Government planters reforested a considerable area. Industry planted the remainder of the 6,500,000 trees, which were supplied by the government. All trees planted this spring were three-year-olds, although in the past two-year-old Douglas fir seedings had been preferred for planting.

Next year between 7,000,000 and 8,000,000 three-year-old seedlings, some of which could have been planted this year, as two-year-olds will be available for planting. Lack of labor, coupled with adverse weather conditions had curbed the planting program this year.

Honors Brilliant Spy

France Is Naming Her Biggest Submarine Base "Traitor Of Lorient"

PARIS.—France is to name her biggest submarine base after the "Traitor of Lorient", a man who for four years was the most hated man in Brittany—Jacques Stosskopf, one of the Allies' most brilliant and audacious spies.

The new base is at Lorient where Stosskopf openly collaborated with the Germans to obtain their secrets and pass them on to London. Fewer than 20 persons knew the "traitor" was one of the best secret agents in France.

When the Germans invaded France Stosskopf welcomed the Germans at his home and offered to put his technical knowledge at the disposal of the German Navy, which turned the port into a U-boat base.

His countrymen shunned him and Stosskopf had not a single friend in the town. Workers in the arsenal shouted "Death to Stosskopf!" as they were led away to slave labor in Germany.

Stosskopf stuck to his job and became a close friend of Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz, German naval commander in chief, who often visited the port.

He was chosen for the job because of his remarkable memory. During his daily visit to German "friends" he noted and memorized details, code numbers and tonnage of every ship in port.

For four years he reported activities of Hitler's U-boats and shipping. Then he disappeared. Lorient thought he had got a better job in Kiel.

But not until the liberation did Lorient know the truth—and then too late to honor a great patriot in person. Stosskopf was dead.

In 1944, a few weeks before D-Day, the Germans discovered Stosskopf's name on a list of resistance secret agents. After a week of torture in Gestapo cells he was deported to Germany. There he helped some resistance comrades to escape, but one party was caught and found to be carrying documents drawn up by Stosskopf.

The Germans rounded up Stosskopf and his companions, murdered them and burned their bodies in the camp grounds.

Stosskopf was posthumously awarded the ribbon of a commander of the Legion of Honor by Gen. Charles de Gaulle. French engineers now are putting the final touches to the submarine base, claimed the world's greatest, as another memorial to the "traitor".

Have Been Enrolled

Staff At Buckingham Palace Now Belongs To Labor Union

For the first time since the Saxon kings set up the British monarchy a labor union is going full blast in a royal establishment, Buckingham Palace.

"Practically a closed shop, too," exulted an official of the Civil Servants' union. "Except for a few old retainers slated for retirement, everybody now has a union card."

The union already has gotten a raise from the treasury for its 280 footmen, cooks, servants, etc., who are members at Buckingham Palace, Marlborough House and Sandringham on the grounds that they were underpaid compared with the staffs of private persons.

The union said the first move for affiliation came from the royal servants themselves, and they were enrolled duly in Branch 145. Then the union called on the treasury and the ministry of labor and got increases ranging from $3 to $6 a week.

The question of whether the King can fire an incompetent employee is regarded as academic—which is a way of saying everybody hopes the point never comes up.



COSTUMED REDSKINS AT CAPITAL—Chief Poking Fire, his wife, Gathering Words, drummer J. Caldwell and R.C.M.P. Constable Gairns grace parliament entrance as M.P.'s heard from National Brotherhood of Indians. The Indian Act administration, they said, is "bureaucratic and dictatorial".

The Duke And Duchess Of Gloucester Were Entertained By Descendants Of The Bounty Crew

AS Governor-General of Australia, the Duke of Gloucester, accompanied by the Duchess, has been entertained by the descendants of the mutineers of the Bounty on the little-known Norfolk Island whose isolation from the outer work was ended by the war. The world which the islanders' forbears renounced six generations ago has stretched forth its newest tentacles to recall them to a strange civilization which before December 22, 1942, relatively few of those living had ever seen.

On that December day, a new epoch was born for the island, because a Royal New Zealand air force plane touched down on the newly-completed landing strip.

For decades Australians have read travellers' tales of how time stands still on tihs tiny dot in the vast Pacific midway between Australia, New Zealand and the New Hebrides. It has been headlined as a "paradise", a "modern Utopia", a "Pacific Arcadia", where politicians, taxation, divorce, unemployment, housing problems, noxious insects, hotels, poverty, snakes and a host of other stains on human society have never been known.

* * *

It is not without a pang that those who knew and loved the island in its garb of another century will watch it succumb to the inexorable march of modern communications. Succumb it will—and indeed the process is already well advanced.

The thousand islanders now own nearly 150 motor cars including jeeps bought under the disposal system from the New Zealand authorities who no longer required them. (New Zealand forces garrisoned Norfolk Island during the war).

Most families own radio sets. The telephone network is spreading out. The grid of a radar installation thrusts its skeleton of steel starkly against the sky at the summit of Mount Bates the highest peak on the tiny 13 miles square island.

* * *

The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester saw it at its best. They were charmed by the rich, incredible green of the little hills and valleys; the ever-changing opalescent hues of nearby Philip Island; the flaring red hibiscus, wild lantana, exotic yellow cactus flowers, and the delicate mauve water hyacinth. And they were entertained at a traditional island feast.

They sat on the ground at the centre of a tablecloth 50 yards by two yards, which was almost hidden by platters of cold meats, pork, poultry and island dishes, such as pilihi, which is made of sweet potatoes sprinkled with coconut and seasoned with cold fried bananas, served with the meats. There were many fruit dishes.

Hundreds of islanders sat on each side and at the ends of the huge tablecloth. They were delighted with the Duke's informal manner. He was wearing an open shirt and shorts, and showed obvious pleasure at the islanders' reception.

The islanders' reserve soon broke down, and they chattered away in their quaint mixture of old-fashioned West Country English and Tahitian. Thew were determined that their guests should eat in true island fashion, where it is not polite to leave an empty plate.

One of the many Mrs. Christians (the Christians and the Youngs, Bounty descendants, dominate the population here and on Pitcairn) liberally poured cream over the Duke's third course, crying "Wotterway, you?" (How are you going on?").

The Duchess introduced herself to many women, who referred to her as "our little Duchess".

After the feast was over, and a suitable breathing space allowed, the Duke's party and the islanders adjourned to the nearby Kingston racecourse for a special Royal race meeting program of six races.

New Hearing Gauge

Aids In Treatment Of Veterans Affected By Battle Noises

MONTREAL.—The latest equipment for treating war veterans with defective hearing is in use at the Montreal Military Hospital," officials said. A new audiometric apparatus for measuring hearing acuity was installed there a few months ago.

Since the beginning of the recent war, the effect of continued or periodic loud noise on the hearing of military personnel had been a subject of interest and anxiety to medical authorities and the need for precision equipment to replace the crude, old-fashioned voice test became urgent.

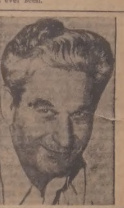
The equipment now in use is operated by remote control. The patient is placed in a sound-proof chamber constructed of brick, lined with sound absorbing material and suspended in a ferro-concrete shell by powerful steel springs embedded in rubber. The window for observation and the heavy steel doors are air-tight.

The operator is in a separate room to avoid disturbing the patient but visual contact and vocal inter-communication are provided between the two. The test sounds and speech transmitted are measured with the greatest accuracy and the performance of the patient's hearing organs is established, not by the opinion of the doctor or the patient, but by the record of the machine. The value of the transmitted sounds is known and the threshold of hearing is accurately established.

In subsequent tests, the same values of sound can be used and the progress of loss or recovery of hearing can be easily followed.

It is hoped that in the near future this contribution to medical science will be released and produced commercially for use in civilian hospitals.

To Feel Right — Eat Right!



POPULAR JAILED LANDLORD—Morris Z. Davis appears happy after a night in Louisville, Ky. jail for refusing to evict three tenants from a condemned building. Davis was pleased with the support of his tenants, who described him as "a fine man".

Two-Year Wait

Says Television Will Not Be Available For Canadians Until That Time

Television will not be generally available for Canadians for another two or three years.

K. V. Swinton, manager of the electronics division, R.C.A. Victor Co., Ltd., Montreal, made that statement before a meeting of the Rotary Club in Victoria.

After presenting a brief outline of its history, Mr. Swinton said television was based on the principle that "you can cheat the human eye." He explained his point by mention of the motion picture.

Television dated back to an invention of 1873, the speaker said, and since then there had been a steady stream of discoveries and developments. Millions of dollars were spent perfecting the invention before it was placed before the public, and for that reason it is generally felt there will be no basic discoveries which will tend to make present equipment obsolete, Mr. Swinton said.

Television sets were selling at $150 in the United States, and ultra-complete units were as high as $400. The speaker explained that television was highly technical, and to date could cover only a limited area. Television programs would be transmitted on a network basis, as radio programs are today.

"As a public service," Mr. Swinton said, "television is now out of the laboratory stage. Its importance in the entertainment, educational and advertising field cannot be overestimated."

Curtain Cure-Alls



7005

by Alice Brooks

Window-winners! That's what you'll have if you remake curtains as suggested in these instructions. Use the old material.

If you choose, combine some new fabric with the used curtains and drapes when re-doing. Instructions 7005 has directions for six styles.

To obtain this pattern send twenty cents in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) to Household Arts Department, Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Avenue E., Winnipeg, Man. Be sure to write plainly your Name, Address and Pattern Number.

SWORD GOES TO MUSEUM

MARIETTA, Ga.—The sword of a Union officer who was killed in the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain in 1864 has been given to the National Battlefield Park Museum here—82 years after the battle.

The weapon was owned by Capt. S. M. Neighbor of an Ohio infantry regiment, whose family sent it to be displayed in the museum as a memorial.

Bitumen is the word ancient Romans applied to the various hydrocarbons.

WORLD HAPPENINGS BRIEFLY TOLD

Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery, chief of the Imperial General Staff, was decorated at Athens with the Greek Medal for Gallantry.

The foreign ministers council agreed to give the Dodecanese Islands to Greece with the proviso that they be demilitarized, an American informant reported.

A party of college students were prosecuted for painting the stone lions in Nottingham, England, bright red on Victory day with green noses and yellow tails.

Nickel from South Wales mines is being used by the government of India to make new half and quarter rupee coins to replace existing silver alloy coins.

The Bahamas Islands are to issue special stamps next year to celebrate the tercentenary of the arrival of the 17th century British settlers who founded the colony.

Iceland wants the United States to continue occupation of bases there until Iceland can take them over or until the United Nations Security Council disposes of them.

Preparations have been made to improve Newfoundland's communications system with extension of radio-telephone service to points on the south coast and Labrador.

The King has approved the gift to 1,000,000 ex-servicemen of 23 countries who served in the United Kingdom during the war, of free membership in the Travel Association of Great Britain.

Deserves Recognition

Town In England Sought As Resting Place For Old Engine

All the world loves an engine, and so there will be much sympathy with a correspondent who pleads today for a nonagenarian locomotive in danger of the scrap-heap. An almshouse has been sought, but the museums are full, and it is suggested that, even as the comparative juvenile Invicta lives tranquilly at Canterbury, so a home should found for it at Wantage, where its last working years were spent. Whether there is an appropriate site the citizens of Wantage best know, but in a general way it can hardly be denied that an engine is a more beautiful object than a gentleman, be he clad in a Roman toga or a frock coat. There are many towns in England where some local celebrity, even a departed mayor, might well be hurled from his pedestal to make room for so vital and imposing a creature. The love of engines binds us by all manner of subtle and tender ties to our earliest days and it is undying. An electric train has no power to stir the pulse, but a "steamer" surging through a station with its little tornado of waste paper behind still sets every head on the platform turning. When we were very young indeed it had a rival in the traction engine with its slower majesty and earth-shaking tread. To lean over the garden wall and wait expectant until at last it turned the corner of the lane was supreme bliss, but then it is impossible to say how much it owed to the herald with the red and green flags.

With the advancing years we shall probably vote rather for "the apocalyptic "whistle and the thundering onslaught of the down express." As to the ideal spot from which to enjoy it there must be various opinions, but there is much to be said for a bridge. The train is heading for us with so terrible a directness that we feel positively brave in standing our ground till we are enveloped in a warm cloud of uprising steam. We dash to the other side to watch it rush away and then slowly come to earth again; the great moment is past and we gaze with a lost air on the solitary metals gleaming into the distance. All engines are beautiful, and this particular veteran has "a very tall funnel and a dome "resembling a tea urn." It may have an antique mien, for funnels grow atrophied and the youth of today, worshipping at strange shrines, prefer an engine with the smoke coming out of a mere hole as from the crater of a volcano. Those who are older, however- will cling faithfully to the funnel, and the more funnel the better. We were all young once, and there was doubtless a time when this engine, still almost sticky with its new paint, in all the nameless grace of enginehood, was solemnly christened before a body of top-hatted directors and started amid cheers on its maiden voyage to meander through Bedfordshire. Surely it deservesthe fate of an old horse that, having done its task and pulled into a meadow for a dignified old age. Whether we regard it studiously as a landmark in railway history or with ignorant affection as one of a beloved and thrilling race, we may hope that it will find its niche.—London Times.

IN TWO LESSONS

The salesman stopped his car at a farm house and asked the way to the nearest hotel. The farmer pointed down the road.

"You turn left at the school house," he advised. "Then you go straight ahead till you get to Gad Shor's house. Then you take the left fork in the road and keep on for five miles.

The salesman nodded.

"That's clear enough," he said. "And where does that bring me?"

The farmer smiled.

"Wal,' he announced, "that brings you right back to where we're standing now. Right here."

The salesman's eyes popped.

"Right here!" he echoed. "But I don't understand. Why should I come back here?"

The farmer shifted his plug of tobacco.

"To get the rest of the directions," he explained "If I told you them all at once, you might get confused!"



CHANCELLOR HUGH DALTON
Hugh Dalton, chancellor of the exchequer, has declared that the Labor government has already redistributed Britain's wealth.

Funny and Otherwise

Cruelty

They were discussing a mutual friend.

"Brown is a good fellow, really," said one, "but he treats his poor wife miserably."

"What do you mean?" the other asked, "Does he beat her?"

"No, No! He just refuses to argue with her."

* * * * *

Unappreciative

At last she produced a nicely bound volume and showed it to him.

"There, Willie, that's for you!" she said graciously. "And I'll be delighted to read it to you at your bedtime."

"Huh!" said Willie. "When paper is so scarce, Aunt Jane, why did you bring me a good-for-nothing book to be read to out of for?"

* * * * *

Knew The Answer

"Johnny, can you tell me the difference between attraction of gravitation and attraction of cohesion?"

"Yes, sir. Attraction of gravitation pulls a drunken man to the ground, and the attraction of cohesion prevents him getting up again."

* * * * *

Unnatural

The minister was asking one of his flock why he had not attended church recently.

"Well, you see, sir," said the man, "I've been troubled with a bunion on my foot."

"Strange," said the parson, "that a bunion should impede the pilgrim's progress."
do?"

* * * * *

No Wonder

A lift-boy in one of the big stores hated to be asked needless questions. One day a fussy old lady entered the lift.

"Don't you ever feel sick; going up and down in this lift all day?" she asked.

"Yes, ma'am," said the boy.

"Is it the motion going up?"

"No, ma'am."

"Is it the motion going down?"

"No, ma'am."

"Then, what is it?"

"Answering questions, ma'am."

* * * * *

Clever Barber

The barber was rather careless and cut his customer's face in several places, patching up the cuts with paper.

The customer handed the barber half a dollar. "Keep the change," he said. "Your versatility is amazing—you're a barber—a butcher and paperhanger all in one."

* * * * *

Good Prescription

A man received an undecipherable prescription from his doctor. After it had been made up for him by the chemist it was returned to him, and he used it for two years as a pass on the railway, for gaining admission to dances, cinemas, and theatres; and in the evenings, his daughter used to practice it on the piano.

* * * * *

Just Lazy

A barrister felt that he had received a "call" to the church, and trained for and subsequently entered the ministry.

In due course he was appointed to a church, and meeting one of his parishoners one day, was questioned about his past experiences. When the minister told him he was once a barrister-at-law, with an income of $5,000 a year, the man asked, "An' what do you get here?"

"Fifteen hundred dollars a year," was the reply.

"Ay, I thocht so," concluded the other. "Onything raither than work!"

* * * * *

Good Idea

A shipwrecked sailor who had spent five years on a desert island, was overjoyed one day to see a ship drop anchor in the bay, A small boat came ashore and an officer handed the sailor a bundle of newspapers.

"The captain suggests," he told the sailor, "that you read what's going on in the world and then let us know if you want to be rescued."

* * * * *

"It is not good for a man to keep too much to himself" states a psychologist. The income tax authorities are said to share this view.

EASILY EXPLAINED

A lawyer was cross-examining a witness.

"You say that the fence was about 14 feet high, and that you were standing on the ground—not mounted on a ladder or anything."

"I do," responded the witness.

"In that case," said counsel, "perhaps you will be good enough to explain to the court how it was that you, a man of five feet four, could see what happened on the other side of a fence 14 feet high?"

"Certainly," chirped the witness, suavely. "There was a knothole in the fence." 2685

INTERESTING STORY—

"MRS. MANNERS RUNS AMOK"

By LEONARD DEE

Wheeler Newspaper Syndicate (Copyright)

HUMMING gaily, Martha Manners punched plump hands into a batch of bread dough. Tomorrow's Sunday dinner had to be especially nice for her daughter Alice was coming with her husband—and those happy-go-lucky youngsters were crazy about homemade bread. Pondering the radiant happiness of the young couple, Marthas' thoughts were winging back to her first married years with Tom—the crazy little tricks they'd play, the picnics, the parties—

Thinking of Tom as he used to be, made Martha think of him now.

She stopped humming and listened. She heard nothing—but that was not what she wanted. She should have heard the steady slap-slap of a beater against a dusty carpet; for not five minutes ago she had assigned Tom the task of beating the living room rug.

Wiping floury hands in her apron, Martha crossed the kitchen and looked into the yard.

Well, of all the lazy good for nothings! Tom gossiping over the back fence with that old blatherskite, Sam Pettibone! As if he hadn't a care in the world—and so much to be done!

"Tom!" There was just the right amount of severity in her tone to warn Tom she meant business.

But neither Tom nor Sam Pettibone looked up. They were intently examining something—

So that was it—a fishing pole! Darned if the two old codgers weren't acting like a couple of kids with a new toy! Boyish pleasure lighted Tom's face as he hefted the gleaming rod. Sam Pettibone was pointing out the rod's features with the proprietary pride of a man exhibiting an Old Master.

Martha Manners couldn't help smiling. Poor Tom—how he loved fishing! And here—why, let's see—years and years since he's got away. She and Alice had gone too. They had had a glorious time and she had even caught a fish—and how good those trout had tasted fresh from the stream into the frying pan.

An idea was forming. But first, woman-like, Martha Manners decided the men must be taught a lesson—and at the same time afford a little amusement for the women.

It would be fun to see the dismay registered on Tom's face if she walked out and caught him red-handed in the act of neglecting his duty when the floors were to be waxed, the front lawn cut and the Saturday shopping to be done. But it wouldn't be fair to make Tom appear henpecked in front of Sam Pettibone. Unless—

She went to the telephone and dialed the Pettibone number.

"Hello, Sarah," and her voice sank to an undertone as she apprised Mrs. Pettibone of the delinquency of the two husbands. A conspiracy was cooked up to the accompaniment of giggles.

Silently, surreptitiously, two screen doors opened and closed. In adjoining yards two grim-faced women, each clutching a broom in a menacing manner, tiptoed over the grass.

Suddenly two brooms were raised. Swiftly the straw end swished through the air, descended resoundingly on the respective trousers of two very startled husbands.

"Loaf, would you, you scallywag!" yelled Mrs. Manners; and the broom swished again, scoring perfect hit number two.

"'You good-for-nothing windbag!" shrilled Mrs. Pettibone at Sam, executing a similar manoeuvre with her broom.

The dumbfounded surprise on Tom Manner's face as he suffered this unexpected bombardment from the rear was matched in comic pathos by the consternation on Sam Pettibone's.

The two men stood glued to the ground, jaws sagging, shoulders sloping, trying to figure out the cause for such a dastardy onslaught. Each attempted a sickly grin as a sort of "cease firing—we surrender" signal.

"M-Martha!" said Tom in his most conciliatory tone.

"S-Sarah!" Sam spoke in the manner of a man trying to reason with a dangerous maniac.

The two women glared fiercely. Then, as if manipulated by a string like marionettes, each raised her broom ominously.

"We'll teach you—" they chorused.

But this time the brooms didn't descend, because manhood can stand only so much from the fair sex—then it goes into action.

Tom Manners took to his heels and departed rapidly out of the broom's range. Sam Pettibone did likewise.

The two women suddenly relaxed their warlike attitude and broke into roars of laughter. They chuckled and ha-ha'd until tears rolled down their plump cheeks. It had been the best fun, they agreed between gasps, since they had conspired to put cayenne pepper in the men's porridge last April Fool's Day. And besides, they were only getting back for the many tricks the men had played.

Tom and Sam, seeing that the wifely wrath had only been in the spirit of good clean fun, returned with a brave show of nonchalance.

"Knew you were fooling all the time," grinned Sam.

"Yeah," agreed Tom. "We heard you coming like a couple of elephants breaking through a forest, and decided to let you enjoy your little bit of horseplay—"

The women scoffed, twitted the men with cowardice.

"Afraid, eh?" said Tom, "Well, just to show you how much afraid we are, Sam and I are going fishing next week-end."

"Yup!" said Sam, "and nobody's gonna say we ain't, either."

"Well if by 'nobody' you mean us, you two old fogies," laughed Martha Manners, "of course we aren't. Because Sarah and I are going with you. We arranged it over the phone just before our little surprise. So—it's a date for next Saturday. A real old-fashioned picnic — fresh trout friend in butter, homebaked bread—"

Hot diggity!" yipped Sam, attempting an impromptu jig.

"Well, Sam," said Tom, putting an arm around Martha's ample waist, "you've got to admit the old gals aren't so bad after all."

The Planet Saturn

It Requires Thirty Earth-Years To Travel Around The Sun

Saturn presents one of the strangest sights to the astronomer. To begin with, Saturn is slightly smaller than Jupiter, but it is ten times as far from the sun as the earth. It requires about thirty of our years for Saturn to complete one journey around the sun. Saturn in many ways is like Jupiter. It is the most flattened out of all planets and has a very cold atmosphere. In fact, scientists believe that on Saturn everything is in a frozen state continually.

Saturn is the only heavenly body which is surrounded by rings. There are three rings which encircle Saturn at distances of about 50,000 miles from the planet. Just what these rings are made of we do not know, but it appears as though there are small bits of metals and other solids which are continually floating through space. Saturn also has nine moons, which range in size from 200 miles to 3,000 miles in diameter. Therefore, the largest moon is barely a thousand miles smaller than the planet Mars. It is interesting to note that although Jupiter has the same number of moons, only four of them are named. However, all of Saturn's have received names. Saturn's nearest moon is about 117,000 miles away, while its most distant is about 8,000,000 miles away.

Early Start Best

Human Efficiency Is At Its Highest In The Morning

Getting under way in the morning is a real task for many of us. Yet there is gold in the day's early hours if we will exert the extra effort to establish morning work habits.

Human efficiency rises and falls during the day. This "diurnal course of efficiency," as it is called, can be used to get more things done. For most persons it follows this general pattern:

Morning	8 a.m.	103 per cent.
	10 a.m.	102 per cent.
Afternoon	1 p.m.	102 per cent.
	4 p.m.	96 per cent.
Evening	8 a.m.	98 per cent.
	10 p.m.	97 per cent.

An astonishing number of self-made men and women have been "morning workers". It helped them get more things done—and more quickly and usually better.

Modern English

Five minutes after an American had introduced his English bride to his family in New York, his young sister said to his wife:

"Say, Sis, did you go to school?"

"Certainly. Why do you ask that?"

"Waal, how come you don't speak English properly like we Americans

A Rich Country

Iran Has Many Things Of Great Value Apart From Oil

A thousand years before Christ, in Airan, the land of the Aryan, Zoroaster and his followers bowed down to worship fire. Their shrine, according to the Encyclopedia Americana, was a burning spring—an oil well. And far back in the mists and myths of antiquity, Prometheus, who brought fire to mortals, was chained to a rock in the Persian Caucasus. Today, it is a burning issue of the moment whether Iranian oil is for the lamps of Great Britain or for the lamps of Soviet Russia.

To the Iranians or Persians, Iran means Aryan, and in fact, says the Americana, they were the first of the great Aryan language group of people to settle down, adopt civilization and confine their worship to one god. The Biblical Elam, Iran has many another claim to fame. It is the home of the people, the melon, the cucumber, the cherry, the rose, the wheat plant and the poplar. Persia, however, is not the home of the Persian cat. Although popular in Western Iran, the breed originated in Turkey.

Anglo-Russian rivalry in Iran is no overnight affair, nor a Communist nor an anti-Communist scare. For more than 300 years, as the Americana points out Britain has acted as "Persian Gulf Policeman". For to Britain, Iran means India, and to protect the Empire from Russia, she long ago built up Iran, Turkey and Afghanistan as buffers. Their rivalry led in 1907 to a division of Persia into spheres of influence with Czarist Russia winning the whole of Northern Persia, and Britain taking over a triangle of Southeastern Persia. The balance of the nation was thoughtfully left to the Persians themselves who didn't acquiesce in the convention for five years.

Today, of course, Iran has still another meaning: oil, its chief product and chief export. Bulk of its imports come from Soviet Russia. Bulk of its exports go to Britain and Russia. Next to oil, a British concession, the most important product and export are the famed Persian rugs and carpets, still woven on hand looms. Virtually untapped are other rich minerals, such as lead, copper, coal, iron zinc, manganese, turquoise and mercury.

Petroleum which Americans like to think was discovered in Pennsylvania in 1859, was known in ancient times and used 4,000 years before Christ, states the Americana. In Persia, Egypt and elsewhere, petroleum was used as building material, for fuel in religious rites, as an embalming material, and for medicine.

By the laws of the Medes and Persians, once the word of a King was uttered, it was never to be broken. Petroleum, however, is older than Iran, as old as the Earth itself—two billion years.—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

Beg Your Pardon!

Mrs. Williams, visiting the cinema, could only find two gangway seats, one behind the other. Wishing to sit with her sister, she cautiously surveyed the youth in the next seat. Finally she leaned over and whisphered: "I beg your pardon, but are you alone?"

Without even turning his head, but twisting his mouth, and shielding it with his hand, he muttered: "Cut it out; my aunt's with me."

The larynx of a bat has at least two or possibly three vibrating structures. They help the bat to fly in the dark.



KENOSHA VETS PICK BRITISH WAR BRIDE—Mrs. Jean Pfefferle, who was decorated for heroism during the blitz of London and who married James Pfefferle, University of Wisconsin law student, is now a "queen". The British war bride beat out all competition in Kenosha, Wis., for the title of "Victory Homecoming Queen" of the Kenosha veterans of foreign war posts.

Modern Youth

Was Not Interested In Granny's Attempts To Put Him To Sleep

Granny had volunteered to look after her four-year-old grandson whilst his parents went to the pictures. Tucking him in bed, she whispered:

"All right, my dear. Are you ready for your bedtime story?"

"Not tonight, please, granny," he murmured.

"Then, shall I sing you a lullaby?" asked the indulgent grandparent.

"No, thanks," said the four-year-old. "No lullaby."

Granny was perplexed.

"Then what can I do for you, my child?" she asked.

"Well," proposed the child, "suppose you take a walk and let me get some sleep."

PEACE-TIME MACHINES

A Melbourne firm which made airplane parts for five years of the war now is being converted to manufacturing sewing machines. The firm plans to produce 2,000 domestic machines a month, and is the first company to manufacture whole sewing machines in Australia.

To Feel Right — Eat Right!

According To Book

Author Claims Churchill Was President Roosevelt's Seventh Cousin

Little known facts about Franklin Delano Roosevelt's ancestors, running the gamut from the illustrious to the scalawags, are told in a book written by a third cousin of the late President.

The author, Daniel W. Delano, Jr., of Buffalo, said that study of the Delano family tree disclosed that Mr. Roosevelt was a seventh cousin of Britain's Winston Churchill, but said he doubted that Roosevelt knew of the relationship.

The relationship occurred through Mr. Churchill's mother, the former Jennie Jerome—a native of Brooklyn, N.Y.—who was in the Delano line on her maternal side. She married Lord Randolph Churchill.

Mr. Delano spent 18 years studying the family's geneaolgy, stretching, according to his records, from its beginnings with the Actii, Roman patricians of 600 B.C., down to Mr. Roosevelt.

The Delano family was noted, he relates, for its pioneers, seafaring men, political leaders and philanthropists. He said he shows it was "the Delano in Roosevelt that made him what he was—a sort of democratic grand duke, with a benign compassion for the underprivileged and a passion for the sea and ships."

About The Weather

Philosopher Has A Good Word To Say About Different Kinds

A friend was complaining to Ruskin about the weather.

"Why, Henry," rejoined the genial philosopher, "there's really no such thing as bad weather."

"No?" was the doubtful retort.

"'No," replied Ruskin. "Sunshine is delicious, rain is refreshing, wind braces you up, snow is exhilarating—all different kinds of good weather!"

That's all right, but right now what we want, and badly need, is a lot of that refreshing quality in good weather. We need a lot of rain.

Share It Always Something

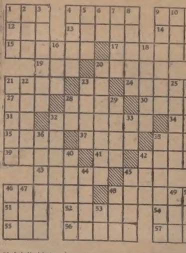
"How be Daisy doin' now she's married?" asked Mrs. Giles.

"She's doin' graand," replied Mrs. Hobson. "She's got the putiest li'l cottage with a garden an' that, some real mahogany furniture, two pigs an' some fowls, an' the parson's washing to do once a week reg'lar. Only thing is she can't abide her man. But there! There's allus summat."



ANSWER: Meteor Crater, between Flagstaff and Winslow, Ariz.

X—X OUR CROSSWORD PUZZLE X—X



HORIZONTAL
1 Afternoon party
4 Crown
9 Juice of plants
12 To be mistaken
13 Performer
14 Female sheep
15 Creation
17 One who converts hides into leather
19 Before
20 Challenges
21 To merit
23 Parent (coll.)
24 Representative
27 Vessel's curved planking
28 Flogs (coll.)
30 Employs
31 Note of scale
32 Timepieces
34 Parent (coll.)
35 Lamb's pen name
37 To appear
38 Armed conflict
39 Leases
41 Egyptian sun god
42 Cronies
43 Bears upon the person
45 To prohibit
46 To kill with hunger
48 Kind of bird
51 Rocky pinnacle
52 Artist's stand
54 Silkworm
55 Conjunction
56 Fear
57 Born

VERTICAL
1 A number
2 Period of time
3 Blood vessel
4 Biblical weed
5 Frozen water
6 Near
7 Roster
8 Macaw
9 Perceives (coll.)
10 To hold in reverence
11 Through
16 Vase
18 A wine drink
20 Terpsichoreans (coll.)
21 Ether
22 Old Womanish
23 Small rugs
25 Asiatic kingdom
26 Former Russian rulers (pl.)
28 Symbol for tantalum
29 African tree
32 Colorless liquid
33 Printer's measure
36 Toward the inside
38 Rabbit hutch
40 Rescued
42 Equality
44 To bring up
45 Hairless
46 Music: as written
47 Measure of weight
48 Edible seed
49 Native metal
50 Cravat
53 Symbol for selenium

NED SETA LAP

ELI ORAN ATES

FACTOR TOE TO

ION GEE PER

PINT ERS TARE

ERG ADE TOD

NA CREASED PO

CAM TON TAR

STAR BEN RITE

PAW TOR TAT

AL RIA NATION

NERO REAP ARE

SAT DOPE NAT

Answer To Last Week's Puzzle

LIFE'S LIKE THAT By Fred Neher



"Thirty-seven months overseas without a scratch, and then my own wife has to set a booby trap for me!!!"

REG'LAR FELLERS—Glazier Wanted BY GENE BYRNES



Safe Helicopters Being Built By Firms In Britain

LONDON. — British aircraft firms are constructing a helicopter of a new design. This late British helicopter attempts to overcome the helicopter's worst defect—its temporary helplessness if the engine fails during flight.

If the engine should stop, a relatively large change in the pitch of the blades would be necessary. As control is derived solely from the tilting of the rotor, the pilot has no control during the period in which the pitch is being changed and the rotor is beginning to pick up momentum through the pressure of the air as the helicopter sinks.

There is thus a critical interval in which both lift and control are likely to be lost.

The Bristol Co. and the Fairey Co. are making new designs aimed at modifying the fault of helicopter wings.

Though still capable of the manipulation necessary for hovering and going forward, backward the only means of thrust.

For a purpose of forward speed there would be a separate form of power applied, either through a familiar airscrew or through the reaction of a jet.

This will be a gyrodyne, not a true helicopter, and should have certain practical recommendations.

For example, it should allow the pitch of the blades to be notably diminished in forward flight, thereby lessening the critical interval following engine failure in the true helicopter.

It should also improve the helicopter's speed, which is usually poor because the rotor's dual purpose makes it relatively inefficient in obtaining thrust.—Chicago Sun.

BUILDING BOOM

Cuba's Needed Facilities For Tourists Are Being Provided

HAVANA—A major building boom and the greatest public works program ever undertaken by Cuba, now in full swing, will open up large areas of the interior of this island to tourist travel and provide many needed facilities for visitors.

The once languid tropical days are filled with the chatter of air-hammers breaking up worn pavement, the noise of blasting, the rumble of bulldozers, trucks and cement mixers. Down near the waterfront in the huge old Public Works Building, hundreds of young engineers and architects are working long hours on drawings and specifications.

Buildings are being torn down to make way for new streets and to widen avenues, pavements are laid, parks reconstructed and new ones planned, roads and bridges built, hospitals, schools, prisons and other public buildings erected. Private capital, at last awakened to the possibilities of the tourists trade, is organizing companies, drawing plans and starting construction of hotels, beach developments and other recreation centres.

The tide of post-war travel to Cuba has already begun. During the past few months an average of 20,000 visitors a month have reached the island by air. When steamship service is resumed next fall many thousands more are expected. In addition to the regular steamship lines a new ferry, built specially for the transportation of automobiles and passengers, will operate between Key West and Havana.

The fares—$3 for one passenger, $20 for an automobile and four passengers—are below present rates and will undoubtedly increase the number of tourists coming to Havana. Later, these ferries will connect Cuba with Mexico as the water link in the Pan American Highway System.

WANT A CHANGE

Rising Swiss Generation Is Not Interested In Making Watches

GENEVA. — Old Paul Gilly has spent a lifetime doing little things to watches, but his son doesn't want to follow him.

"He went into a bank," said Gilly as he paused at his work bench.

That situation is becoming commonplace in Swiss families. The sons see no magic in the lifelong handcraftmanship of their fathers. They want to work at trades or occupations which offer more excitement and require less patience.

That is why today Switzerland is having difficulty finding or training skilled workers in her watch factories.

Paul Gilly's father was a diamond cutter and he himself became a watchmaker's apprentice at 18. That was 43 years ago. His graying goatee, his lined and sedate features make him symbolic of the generations of individualistic handworkers slowly giving way to the human automatons of mass industry.

Daily for eight hours he bends over delicate watch parts making fine adjustments.

Skilled craftsmen like Gilly earn about 600 francs a month—$150.

"We turn out only 500 to 600 watches a month now," said a factory official. "Once some American manufacturers visited us and they almost fainted of shock at the amount of hand labor we used.

The watches cost from about $175 to $3,750, but the factory will also accept special orders.

"One American woman asked us for a watch that took five years to build," said the official. "It was our most complicated job. It had 800 pieces and 80 jewels. It cost her 45,000 francs, but I must say it was a fine watch and kept excellent time."

-:- World News In Pictures -:-



ANTI-JEWISH RIOTS in Poland centred in the town of Kielce, where 26 Jews and two Polish nationals were killed by gangs of hoodlums. In the Lublin area 67 "bandits" were killed and 65 militia members slain in fights over referendum.



PAPPY PAPOOSE TOTER—Morning beach stroll and baby-tending chore are combined by this enterprising father who slung the baby's auto seat over his-shoulder and comfortably carried the child along.



EVEN DOGS AIR-MINDED THESE DAYS—Bound for San Diego show, these air-minded St. Bernards, part of 18 prize winners worth $100,000, occupy seats on plane with owners. Some wear vermilion coats.



DELICATE HEART OPERATION AIDS "BLUE BABY"—Rush to the Toronto General hospital by her mother a week after her father, W. M. Ireland, of Burks Falls, Ont., died, Viola Ireland, 5½, a "blue baby", was helped by a delicate two-hour operation performed by Dr. W. G. Murray. Since the operation Viola has lost the characteristic blue coloring and has gained a few pounds. The operation was the first successful one of its kind performed in Toronto.



IS FIRST PRESIDENT OF ITALIAN REPUBLIC—First elected president of the new Italian republic, Enrico de Nicola, 68-year-old Neapolitan statesman, is seen as he arrived in Rome for his inauguration.



BRIDE SEES HUSBAND CRASH TO DEATH—Jeanne Eve Murphy of the New York stage, bride of less than 24 hours, right, saw her husband, Lieut.-Col. John C. Herbst, 36, ace of the Flying Tigers, crash to his death in an air show near the Del Mar race track in San Diego, Cal. Col. Herbst shot down 17 Jap planes and bagged a German ship while flying for the Canadians during the war.



BEAUTIFUL ALL OVER—Twenty-one-year-old June Millarde, of Los Angeles, Cal., known professionally as Toni Seven, who has been selected as "The All-Over American Beauty" by an artists' committee who studied more than 35,000 photos of girls in all walks of life. Five feet, four and one-half inches tall, weighing 108 pounds, she was described as having a figure, "from her honey hair to her toes," which is today's "modern counterpart of the Syracusan aphrodite, the most beautiful of all the Venus statues that have been our heritage."



CHAUFFEUR SURE FUEHRER DEAD — Erich Kampka, Hitler's former chauffeur, testified at the Nuremberg trials that he saw Hitler lying dead in Berlin and he helped carry the body of Eva Braun outside the reichschancellery for cremation.



JUNIPER ROOT SCULPTOR—Fame and fortune have been brought to a Dorothy, Alta., rancher through his carving of juniper roots into graceful forms such as these specimens. The expert in wood sculpture, W. Garstang Hodgson, seen here, gets from $25 to $150 for carvings.

Personalized Service

Broadcasts Within Sound Field Is New Idea For Radio

Room-trapped radios promise to become the electronic engineer's answer to complaining neighbors. A Westinghouse Electric researcher sees "personalized radio broadcast service" growing out of new developments in radio frequencies. His idea: Electronic plates fastened to opposite walls of a room would enable listeners sitting between to hear the radio. But the broadcast would not be audible outside the sound field between the two plates. Non-radio-fan members of a family could have peace and quiet by staying away from the listening area. Hotels and big apartment houses would be a good market for such devices.—Wall Street Journal.

MAP PRESERVED

The British Admiralty ordered the preservation as a Memoriol of D-Day. The huge map used by Allied officers to direct the invasion of Europe on June 6, 1944. The chart, covering an entire wall of a room at the Portsmouth Naval Aviation School show the position of every Allied craft, large and small, used in the landing operations.

To Feel Right — Eat Right!

KNOWN BY APPLAUSE

Blind Pianist Could Name Any Country Where She Plays

It is reported that Mary Munn, the blind, Montreal-born pianist, could play in almost any country, without being told what country it is, and name it by the applause. In Canada, for instance, some person or persons in the audience invariably whistle, a Toronto Telegram columnist reports. In Budapest, orchestras make a great row by whacking the backs of their instruments. In France "Bravo" is the approval signal and in practically all parts of Europe laurel wreaths are presented to visiting artists rather than bouquets. Miss Munn has a repertoire of some 1,500 musical scores—all memorized. If she had to carry her music around, she says it would take a couple of box cars to transport the music in Braille.

BUYS RARE BOOK

A. S. W. Rosenbach, Philadelphia bibliographer, paid £7,500 ($33,375) for what is believed to be the only known illuminated Provencal song book. The manuscript, executed on vellum, contains 29 miniature portraits of medieval troubadors and was made in Italy in 1355. It was from the library of Sir Thomas Phillips, who died in 1872.

WATER IMPORTANNT

Eight million pounds of water are needed to produce the meat eaten by one man in a year, Prof. A. F. Coventry of the Department of Vertebrate Embryology at the University of Toronto told the Chemical Institute of Canada at its annual conference.

SPECTRA OF STARS

Planets Studied With Infra-Red Spectograph

An infra-red spectograph, which uses light waves twice as long as those visible to the unaided eye in photographing the spectra of stars and planets, has been installed by Dr. Otto Struve (University of Chicago) in the McDonald Observatory of the University of Texas. The instrument has revealed additional bands of carbon dioxide in the spectrum of the planet Venus and methane in the spectrum of Jupiter. Exposures of several hours' duration can be made in full daylight, because the blue light of the skies is scattered but not the red wave lengths. Daylight photography enormously increases the efficiency of telescopes. The invisible infra-red radiation is focused by means of mirrors and a grating plated with a thin coating of gold. Infra-red researches will be continued indefinitely at McDonald Observatory and may be extended to still longer wave lengths.

OBSERVATION KITES

In the era of atomic bombs, Germany's war makers found use for the kite. U.S. Commerce department investigators described the German kite as a 180-pound affair carrying one man. It was set aloft by trailing from a submarine and kept in the air by wind action on autogyro type blades attached to it. The Germans developed it for observing enemy action. They made 200.

The hides of circus elephants are oiled regularly to keep them from cracking.

2685

NEW FABRIC

Satin Material Glistens In Dark Like Luminous Watch Face

If the British Board of Trade and other Government Department listen to the pleadings of the British fashion designers to use some of the materials developed by scientists during the war, women should have some fun with their new clothes in the next 12 months. There is one fabric, a satin material which technicians call "photoluminescent". It glistens in the dark wih the same ghostly glow as a luminous watch face. It was employed to cover the landing paddles used at night on aircraft carriers. The fabrics made of plastics for use in equitorial war zones will give designers enormous scope. One material, used by Britain's Royal Air Force for rustproof insect screening, should be popular for office suits, for ink, grease or stains can be removed without blemish with a damp cloth.

NEW PRESERVATIVE

Professor Bertrand of the Pasteur Institute has discovered a liquid called microlysine which has the effect of preventing the spoiling of milk, an important problem in France where milk is in such short supply. Microlysine is a yellow liquid with a chlorine base. One drop is sufficient to sterilize and preserve one litre of milk. Milk thus treated can resist microbes and vitamins are not destroyed.

Mechanical clocks were invented in 966 by Pope Sylvester II but did not come into common use in Europe until four centuries later.

SINGING INSECTS

Sound Detector Picks Up Notes Inaudible To Human Ear

Prof. W. H. Pielemeier writes in The Journal of the Acoustical Society of America of a sound detector which responds to notes that human ears cannot hear. With it he made some interesting discoveries about insects. It turned out that at least three species of small meadow grasshoppers (fasciatus, gracillanus and strictus) produce intense sounds of very high pitch.

"The scarcely audible song, even at two feet, of Conocephalus fasciatus and Conocephalus gracillanus is zip, zip, zip, zee-e and that of Conocephalus strictus is sssss, sometimes continued for a minute without pause," says Pielemeier.

How do grasshoppers sing so loudly, yet so inaudibly? The male meadow grasshopper has a file under the left wing and a scraper pointing upward at the inner edge of the right wing. To make a sound the insect rubs the scraper on the file.

WAS JUST BLUFF

Albert Speer, former Nazi Munitions Minister, told the international military tribunal that Germany had virtually no experiments in atomic energy under way during the war. Speer said Nazi propaganda about "new and secret weapons" never was backed up by anything remarkable and was intended only to keep home front morale high.

What is said to be the largest cable-laying vessel in the world, H.M.S. Monarch, has been put in commission in England.

Diamond Market Has Returned To Belgium

ANTWERP.—Half of the world's diamond industry has returned to this historic European trading centre in the year since the end of hostilities in Europe.

Control of the world diamond market has been centred in the dimlighted little offices and shops in Antwerp for 500 years, but the war scattered the industry to the four corners of the earth. Merchants in Canada, the United States, Palestine, and Brazil grasped feverishly for the market during the war years, but it came home to Antwerp again—and quickly.

During 1945, even though half the year was crippled by war, Antwerp exported almost $20,000,000 in diamonds. During the first two months of 1946 almost half of that value was exported, mostly to the United States.

"It is the cutting and polishing that counts," says Albert Rudelsheim, general manager of the Belgian diamond industry syndicate. "The diamond cutters in Palestine or South America may have two or three years experience but in Belgium it is a closed industry, passing down from father to son. Our diamond cutters profit from 500 years of experience."

"Diamonds have character," says Juda Polak, secretary of the syndicate, to which every diamond merchant in Belgium belongs. "It takes a man who understands diamonds to bring out that character."

Diamond cutters and polishers in Belgium make from 2,000 to 4,000 francs a week (about $40 to $80) which is about twice the average wage in the country.

"There has never been a strike in all these 500 years," Polak says.

The industry is controlled by a national commission of workers and merchants. Any differences that might arise is settled amicably by this body.

VERY DEMOCRATIC

No Rank Is Indicated On Uniforms Of British W.V.S.

A completely democratic feeling prevails in the Women's Voluntary Services of Britain, their leader, Lady Reading, stated in an interview in New York. Lady Reading stated that there are no indications or rank on the uniforms and everyone wears the same type of hat. "My secretary, my cook and I all wear the same uniform, and we encourage everyone to wear the hat differently to suit the individual differences of personality." Lady Reading related how one time when she walked into a W.V.S. centre in northern England and asked if there was anything she could do to help, she was directed to carry 75 mugs into the kitchen. When she asked if there was anything else to do, she was directed to "wash up". She was further advised to take off her jacket. "I am so fat that when I take off my jacket my blouse and skirt don't meet, but I did not dare disobey," Lady Reading recounted. "Then an elbow dug me in the ribs and I was told, 'You say you come from London. Aren't you grand? Next thing you will be saying you know Lady Reading'."

JUVENILE CRIME

Australia's Wave Of Lawlessness Recalls Days Of Pushes Rule

SYDNEY, Australia.—A wave of lawlessness is now sweeping Australia with every form of crime from petty pilfering and burglary to armed hold-ups and brutal bashings reported in increasing numbers in the cities.

Police attribute much of the crime increase to youths, often assisted by girls. Their statistics show that 70 per cent. of first offenders are under 21, and that more crimes are committed by youths and girls between the ages of 15 and 25 than by men and women in any other 10-year age group.

The present juvenile crime wave recalls the days of the organized "Pushes" gangs, of up to 20 youths, who terrorized Sydney 50 years ago.

The Pushes had 6,000 members in their heyday and they ran the gamut of crime from murder and assault to petty pilfering. For nearly 20 years, they waged undeclared war on police, and often the blue helmets and leather truncheons of the police had to give way to the stones and pickets of Push members in pitched battles.

Each Push was well organized and luridly named. One was called "The Rocks" and another the "Blood Reds", but each had a leader, known as a "King", who gave orders and exacted strictest obedience on pain of torture.

Often, Pushes kicked a man or woman to death, and another favorite form of assault was the "sock". In this, the victim was stripped, bound face down, beaten raw with stockings filled with wet sand, rubbed down with salt, and kept in custody until the wounds healed.

The Pushes flourished until the beginning of the century when police were armed with revolvers and flogging was authorized as a legal punishment for violent crime.

WANTS FORMAL ATTIRE

LONDON.—After six years of uniforms and clothing restrictions, London's male population has gone wild over formal attire, according to managers of London's clothes hire firms. Only the necessity for clothing coupons has prevented the sale of the entire stocks of these firms, it was reported. Full morning dress for bridegrooms, black jacket and striped trousers, dinner suits and "tails" are increasingly in demand.

Sir Walter Raleigh was beheaded as a spy.

CAMPAIGN UNDER WAY IN AUSTRALIA TO ATTRACT TOURIST

Opinion Is That The Americas Are Only Waiting For Relaxation Of Travel Restrictions

According to Jack Holdsworth, Canadian Press staff correspondent, a big campaign is under way in Australia for establishment of a national body to foster and co-ordinate the tourist trade.

The campaign is led by newspapers of all shades of opinion supported by members of Parliament, local and overseas travel authorities now in Australia.

Experts point out that tourists provided Canada with more than $250,000,000 in new capital in 1938 and they could be worth a similar amount to Australia if the tourist industry was properly encouraged.

They stress the fact that tourist travel then ranked sixth among Canada's industries, and the revenue from it was equal to one-fourth of Canada's entire export trade.

Newspapers say the tourist trade now offers opportunities for development which will probably never be so favorable again, and that Australia should capitalize on the opportunities.

They point out that the traditional tourist centres of Europe have been crippled by war, and that holiday-makers will have to look elsewhere.

With plenty of money from high war incomes in their pockets, there will be many thousands, especially in the Americas, only waiting for the relaxation of international travel restrictions to travel abroad for pleasure.

Distance is no longer a major consideration because of the development of air travel, and both Britain and America are showing keen interest in Australia because of the presence here during the war of scores of thousands of their servicemen.

An advance agent of one of America's biggest travel concerns is already in Australia to investigate the possibility of setting up offices.

Up to now the industry has been run by a number of bodies, such as travel agencies and tourist bureaus often limited by state boundaries.

Anxious To Help

Every Canadian Wants To Share Food With Starving People

Living in a land of plenty, it is sometimes difficult for Canadians to realize fully that many millions of people in less fortunate countries are existing, barley existing, on starvation diet. To those millions, bread is often not only the staff of life, but their only food.

The hungry waifs of the famine areas are the children of whom Matthew Halton, the well-known commentator, has written: "The worst think, of course, is hunger. Have you ever seen a starving child? The rickety legs and the bloated bellies are appalling enough, the pasty cadaverous faces and the burning eyes are worse still. But there is something else—very often there is a look of cunning which distorts the little faces more than hunger or pain. The starving child is the one who learns to lie and steal and betray—to do anything for a bite of food."

Food for the starving of the war-torn countries is the most pressing post-war problem. To help in the solution of that problem the Canadian Government has launched its "Save Food" campaign, in which every Canadian is urged to co-operate. Less wheat, meat, cheese and eggs used throughout the Dominion means more wheat, meat, cheese and eggs shipped to the famine areas abroad. And of these life-saving foodstuffs and most vital is wheat.

Every Canadian is sincerely anxious to share with the hungry in other lands, but many Canadians are puzzled as to how they can help. Waste not, that the starving many want less, is a basic principle of food conservation, as outlined by the Food Information Committee of the Government of Canada. That bread on garbage dump (and it might be any garbage dump, in any city or town across the Dominion) would not be discarded if every home, bakery and restaurant united in the campaign against waste.

Eating more than is needed is just as truly wasteful as throwing food away. One slice of bread wasted daily by every Canadian amounts to the throwing away of more than half a million loaves of bread. The flour used to bake those loaves is equivalent to wheat supplies which would give 900,000 hungry people an extra 1,000 calories a day. Saving that slice of bread is literally sharing with the hungry.

Wheat is Canada's greatest export product, and wheat is the foodstuff most urgently needed to feed the world's hungry. By a substantial reduction of wheat stocks available for domestic milling and for distilling the Dominion Government has been able to increase its shipments abroad of the wheat so vital to the world's hunger-stricken. Voluntary conservation of wheat products in every Canadian home will make even greater supplies of wheat available to help lessen the world's grave food shortage.

At a time when millions of people in war-ravaged countries are threatened with famine, disease and death, starving the garbage can becomes a stark necessity. Waste of bread, unforgiveable, at any time, is criminal today. The grave world-wide food crisis must be met with justice and equity to those who fought against and suffered at the hand of a common foe. Canadians share the responsibility for the survival of those in less fortunate countries.

Peruvian Incas are believed to have used coca leaves, from which cocaine is derived, as an anesthetic for their skull operations centuries ago.

Coal is a source of vitamins, sulfa drugs, rubber, fertilizers, paints, insecticides and disinfectants.

"Paleface" War Bride, Refugee From Germany, Now "Oddawa-Kwe" Of The Ottawa Tribe



Wampum man, Ottawa tribe councillor, places a feather in the headband of Erna Ebgelbrecht Mindamin's buckskin costume, symbolic of membership. The war-bride wife of George Mindamin, full-blooded Indian, fled to England from the Nazis after her anti-Nazi father had been sent to Buchenwald and her mother, a Jewess, and 3-year-old brother were killed in the gas chamber at Auschwitz.



Family of three, George Mindamin, 20-month-old Leonard, named "Little Fawn" at the ceremony, and Erna, who now has Indian name of Oddawa-Kwe, are happy on the reserve. Couple met at a servicemen's dance in London in 1942. George is a veteran of three years with the Forestry Corps of the Canadian army in England, France and Belgium.



The ceremony welcoming Mrs. Mindamin into the tribe was colorful with all the age-old trimmings. Here, three of the councillors stage a dance with the 19-year-old girl taking part. The former Erna Ebgelbrecht left Germany at the age of 12, through the help of Children's Transport. During the war she worked on a farm.



Plans are to build a home with $2,000 allowed by the government. Just now the Mindamins live in this backwoods home near the Indian village of Wekwemikong, Manitoulin Island. Not used to bush life, Mrs. Mindamin has promised to try it for a year.

Temperature Is High

Air 38 Miles Up Is Hot Enough To Boil Water

Harvard University astronomers have discovered from observations of falling meteors or "shooting stars" that the temperature of the air 38 miles up is hot enough to boil water.

Dr. Fred L. Whipple, Cambridge, Mass., associate astronomy professor at Harvard, said that meteors give clues to the nature of the upper atmosphere because they appear at a height some 40 miles above the level reached in the most successful ascents of small free balloons. He explained that two cameras are located 25 miles apart and aimed so that a meteor is shot simultaneously by both cameras.

Whipple reported that a rotating shutter on each camera cuts photographic trails in small segments and enables observers to measure the velocity and direction of the meteor as it enters the earth's atmosphere. Having ascertained the heights and direction of a trail in space, the velocity can be determined by measuring the separation of the breaks made by the camera shutters, a twentieth of a second apart. Then it is possible, the astronomer stated, to measure directly the rate the meteor is slowed down by resistance of the air. The denser the air, the more rapidly a meteor is slowed down.

Temperature is calculated from the density of the atmosphere.

Money To Burn

Bank Of Canada's Crematorium Gets Rid Of Worn Bills

There's a drab little room in Ottawa where between $10,000 and $50,000 in bills is burned each week day. It's the Bank of Canada's crematorium where the country's dog-eared folding money is disposed of.

The burning is accompanied by an impressive ceremony. Representatives of the bank's currency division proceed to the specially-guarded chamber through a series of safe-like doors.

On arrival four of the officials—each with a special key—unlock one of the four locks on the door of the furnace. Then they inspect the ashes of a previous fire to make sure no usable traces of the bills are left.

After this they watch the gas furnace kindled with bills that have been duly checked off a big ledger and replaced by new currency in circulation. When the big pile of bills is in place the keys are turned in the four locks by the individual custodians and an auditor presses a button which sends up the money in smoke.

INDIA'S TRAINING PLAN

NEW DELHI.—Some 30,000 men at a time will be trained for an average period of one year under the new scheme to give servicemen and ex-servicemen technical training in the building and engineering trades. Trainees will be provided with free board, lodging and workshop clothes plus an allowance of approximately $5 per month.

Denmark, which is made up of three large and several small islands, has an area of 16,609 square miles.

Invention of the zero by an ancient Hindu is considered one of the greatest known advances in mathematics.

THE EXPLANATION

A woman shopper stopped at a meat market and much to her surprise found the counters piled high with lovely steaks and roasts. The butcher told her she could buy all she wanted. The lady pinched herself and then she ordered a 20-pound roast.

"Please deliver it," she begged, "it's a little heavy for me." The butcher shook his head. "I'm sorry ma'am," he said, "but we don't deliver any more."

"But," demurred the housewife. "I just saw your delivery wagon standing outside."

"Sure you did," sighed the butcher, "we still have the wagon but you just bought part of the horse!"

STATUE OF LIBERTY

NEW YORK.—The Statue of Liberty is going to get a new green inner paint coat for her 60th birthday this fall. Revealing that a refurbishing program was planned for the landmark in New York harbor, Charles S. Marshall, National Parks Superintendent on Bedloe's Island, also announced that the statue's interior is to be fenced off with wire to prevent visitors from scrawling inscriptions in that area.

The English fleet that opposed the Spanish Armada in 1588 was made up mostly of merchant ships.

To Feel Right — Eat Right!



NEW CANADIAN AUTHOR WINS PRIZE FOR PLAY—Murder of two twin brothers in a play won Mrs. Rosarida Weicker, 27, St. Catharines housewife, a $350 prize for her first literary attempt. Here, she shows her son, Paul, 2½, how she tapped it out on her typewriter in 10 hours' work spread over five days.

Growing Last Crop

Government Of Iran To Cease Growing Of Poppies

Iran is growing her last crop of opium poppies—officially.

Premier Ahmed Qavan's Government has declared that cultivation is to cease when the season's fruits of the purple and white flowers, now slashing the landscape with color, have been gathered.

Licensed dealers will be forced out of business, and large opium stocks on hand will be exported or reserved for medicinal purposes.

Sprawling over large tracts of land, the poppies are an eye-pleasing sight as they await the skilled hands that extract from each the latex-like juice destined to become the small pellet which by smoking or swallowing gives content to the moderate user and forgetfulness to the addict.

Opium is said to have been introduced to Iran by Chinese brought to Isfanhan, centre of carpet-making and silverware industries.

Now for many years the production of opium in Iran has been a Government monopoly.

But because of the venality of officials whose duty it was to assess the prospective crops, 10 times as much opium was sold outside the Government monopoly. Camel trains from remote parts of the country halted at wayside farms and collected opium which they sold in the cities without the knowledge of the authorities.

It is estimated in Iran that one in every three to five adults, men and women alike, use opium. In some areas of the country, almost half the grown-up male population takes the drug. Two-thirds of the country's opium users regard the drug in much the same way as the Briton regards whiskey and soda—something to be used in moderation.

The remaining one-third are addicts. Report has it that nurses have even been known to pacify the infants intrusted to their care by dabbing their lips with opium.

Opium-taking has increased in Iran in the last few years. The urge to produce a drug profitable to growers and merchants will severely test the Government's resolve to prevent poppy-growing.

To compensate for the loss of revenue resulting from the intended ban on opium production, cultivators will be urged to grow other crops, including beet for sugar production. Meanwhile steps are being taken by Iran's medical authorities to wean addicts from a habit recognized as harmful to mind and body.

The alloy from which dimes are made consists of 90 per cent. silver and 10 per cent copper.

WAR CAUSED HEAVY LOSSES IN WORLD SHEEP FLOCKS

Wartime Damage Caused Russia To Lose Twenty-Seven Million Animals

The numbers of sheep in the world have been reduced about 12 per cent. to approximately 88 per cent. of pre-war, states Agriculture Abroad, issued by the Economics Division, Dominion Department of Agriculture. Heavy wartime damage occurred in the Soviet Union where 27 million sheep and goats were lost out of 102½ million pre-war flock, leaving about 74 per cent. intact. Most of the Soviet Union's sheep are reared on the steppes of Asia which explains the relatively less serious injury to sheep and goats than to the other classes of live stock. The natural increase of these flocks, together with the acquisitions from occupied countries may bring the sheep and goat numbers up to within 15 per cent. or so of pre-war by the middle of 1946.

Wartime and recent damage to flocks in occupied countries is very serious. Sheep are easily driven on foot and require little feed except grazing while in transit. For example, it is estimated that about 86 per cent. of the sheep in Hungary had been removed by the end of the war. By August, 1946, another decline was noted, and the process seemed to be continuing.

Europe as a whole, excepting the Soviet Union, is estimated to have preserved 76 per cent. of the pre-war flock. In countries which have not suffered extensive war damage, the maintenance of sheep was easier than that of hogs, because sheep can subsist largely on grass. Nevertheless, preference for milk production instead of meat has reduced the sheep flocks more than cattle herds.

Outside of Europe, sheep numbers increased only in South America. There was a decrease to 99 per cent. of pre-war in Oceania and to 86 per cent. in North America. Taking advantage of the decrease in those two important areas (which concentrated upon beef and pork) and also through the sustained British demand, South America increased sheep flocks to 114 per cent. of pre-war. A large part of the increase occurred in Argentina, where ample pastures are available.

To Spread Knowledge

Canada Becomes Familiar To Mexicans Through The Use Of Films

To make Canada and Canadians better known abroad is one of the chief aims of the National Film Board. With this in mind, the board has recently brought information about Canada to Mexicans in several important ways.

Last November the Canadian ambassador to Mexico, Hugh Keenleyside, opened a photographic exhibition in Mexico City. It consisted of pictures describing Canada — its peoples, its wealth, its industries and its life. This exhibition, which was sponsored by the Mexican Department of Education, in collaboration with the Canadian Embassy and the National Film Board's office in Mexico, gave many Mexicans a more vivid picture of Canada.

Canadian films are now seen by theatre-goers in the principal cities of Mexico. A new agreement with Peliculas Mexicanas, a film company, covers theatrical distribution of one NFB film a month, throughout Latin-America. In addition, a contract already in operation between the Film Board and Films Mundiales provides for distribution of a film a month to nearly all Mexican cities. The films distributed are Spanish versions of some of the Film's Board outstanding documentaries, such as "Suffer Little Children" and "Toronto Symphony".

In these and many other ways, the National Film Board is helping to make Mexicans more aware of Canada—their northern neighbour.

Beet Sugar Factory

Decide To Build A Third Factory In Alberta

The long-awaited announcement of the third sugar factory in Alberta came when Philip Rogers, president of Canadian Sugar Factories, Ltd., stated that his company would build a plant in the Taber-Barnwell-Coaldale district, east of Lethbridge. It will cost two and a quarter million dollars and will likely be ready for operation to handle the 1948 crop.

In the meantime necessary surveys and other preliminary work will be proceeded with by the company. The new plant, likely to be built on a site already held by the company near Barnwell, will be strictly modern and will include a pulp drying unit. This will be a distinct asset to the livestock feeding industry in the West, as dry pulp can be shipped large distances without waste. The present Raymond and Picture Butte factories produce wet pulp used in nearby commercial feedlots.

The decision to go ahead with the building of a third factory was reached by the company—the government and growers had been consulted previously—as a fulfillment of a promise of a factory made in 1939, and in anticipation that after sugar rationing was abandoned the prairie market would absorb the increase in the refined domestic sugar produced. Machinery and engineering contracts will be made as soon as possible.

INSPIRATION IN BIRDS

There is inspiration in birds. A bird, riding the skies in swift unerring flight, spells freedom and exaltation. Every corner of the earth is alive with their calls. Gaudy tropic birds scream the blood cry of the jungle; seagulls shriek the homeless lure of the sea; tawny birds wail the desolation of the marshlands; and a medley of homely little folk warble the happier song of meadow and woodland. 2665



Stranger In The House

By Paul Nafe In The Louisville, Ky., Courier-Journal

The Truth is Stranger Than Fiction Department and the How to Make the World Better Division will have to argue their respective claims for this incident.

She lives alone in a neat little cottage at the edge of the city—a good walk from the nearest bus.

One morning she was accosted by a heavy-set man who didn't mince any words about it—he wanted something to eat. She was in a hurry to catch her bus, but in a burst of impetuous good will she said:

"I live in that little white cottage off to itself over there. In the refrigerator I have what's left of a pork roast and sweet-potatoes. Here's the key . . . you'll find the place in pretty much of a mess—but be sure to help yourself. Then please just lock up and put the key under the mat on the front porch."

All the way downtown, she was dogged by the thought that she was the prize fool of fools. What would she find when she returned?

Sure enough, there was the key—right where she had asked that it be left, under the mat. But when she opened the door and switched on the lights, she could scarcely believe her eyes: the house had been thoroughly swept and dusted, and everything was in its clean place. Even the windows had been washed. Yes, as expected, there was less food in the refrigerator—but the interior was gleaming with its fresh wash job.

On top in plain view was a roughly written note: "Dear Miss", it began, "you probably will never know what you have done for me. I was paroled a few days ago, and the going hasn't been too easy. But I've got what it takes now. Thanks a million." It was signed merely "Your Friend".

Weight Reducing

Protein In The Diet Should Not Be Reduced

In any weight-reducing program it is essential that the diet be based on normal food habits, but that it be below normal requirements in energy-producing foods, says Miss Margaret E. Smith, Director of the Health League's Nutrition Division. Carbohydrates and fats are cut down and the body will use its excess of fat and sugar previously stored.

Protein in the diet should not be reduced, because little, if any, is stored, and the body must get most of its requirements from the food brought in from sources outside the body.

The mineral supply also should be normal, while all essential vitamins should be present in sufficient amounts.

Protein foods should include all varieties of meats, fowl, fish and glandular organs, including liver once or twice a week. Meat consumption should not exceed four ounces a day, Miss Smith advises.

Large servings of green, leafy vegetables, cooked and raw, are musts, while only one potato should be eaten a day. Corn and parsnips should be eliminated, particularly if they are favorite vegetables.

Fruits—raw or canned—should be used freely. One orange or one-half grapefruit plus raw tomatoes, if available, should be part of the daily intake. Incidentally, do not squeeze the juice out of the orange and throw the rest away because, if you do, you will be losing 40% of the nutrients.

Cooked cereals shoud be eaten because of the vitamins and minerals they contain.

STOP the ITCH of Insect Bites—Heat Rash

Quick! Stop itching of insect bites, heat rash, eczema, hives, pimples, scales, scabies, athlete's foot and other externally caused skin troubles. Use quick-acting, soothing, antiseptic D. D. D. PRESCRIPTION. Greaseless, stainless. Itch stops or your money back. Your druggist stocks D. D. D. PRESCRIPTION.

OUR COMPLETE SHORT STORY—

LUKE-WARM TO HOT

By ERNEST MILES

Copyright
Wheeler Newspaper Syndicate

USUALLY his behavior was calm and patient, but now Luke Cousins began to fidget and fume as he sat waiting on the bench in the reception room of the Tilson Specialty Company.

"Luke-warm," is what his wife, Janie, sometimes called him, and many times she had said, "Why don't you get hot under the collar sometimes and stand up for your rights?"

Well, this was one time he felt like taking her advice.

He was placed in this spot because for more than twelve years he had worked for Belmont's as a salesman and having done a good job was considered one of their best men. It came as a real shock when the Miller people absorbed his old firm and, in spite of his record, notified him his services were being dispensed with along with those of most of his old associates.

That had been three months ago and Luke had not yet been able to find a job. Then this Mr. Tilson had telephoned and made a definite appointment for him to call. The advertisement Luke had answered seemed like the very job he could handle, so, promptly at eleven o'clock as arranged, he had presented himself and taken a seat. Luke had high hopes for an interview which would assure him of being busy again in the work he loved.

Now it was nearing twelve and he was still there, waiting, but resenting more and more the run-around he seemed to be getting. Only the thought of Janie and the baby at home, waiting for some real good news, prevented him from leaving there in a huff.

He snapped out of it when his thoughts were interrupted by the switch-board girl. "Mr. Tilson is very sorry but he is still tied up in a conference. He wants you to be sure and telephone him later this afternoon and he will make a new appointment."

Luke couldn't even answer for he was now choking mad. As he swung out of the office he was not only hot under the collar but in a blaze from head to foot.

Out in the hall he noticed the next door was marked "Private". This would be a good chance to face this guy Tilson and tell him just what he thought of him. Luke barged right into an office where a man was sitting alone, with two beautiful toy dolls on the desk in front of him. These were absorbing his attention.

This made Luke madder than before and he lashed right out. I'm the fellow you just kept waiting for an hour and then were too busy to—"

"But—" the startled man broke in.

"But nothing," raged Luke, "if you're too busy playing with a couple of dolls to keep an appointment you made with me, I can tell you I wouldn't want a job with you even if you offered me the best sales position in the world."

Before the amazed man could say a word, Luke dashed out. Then, like a pricked balloon, his anger died as he realized what he had done. What could he tell Janie and just where would he turn now?

He felt weak and leaned against the wall for support. As he was mopping his brow he was startled by a voice, "Hey, young fellow, come back here and tell me what this is all about."

Sheepishly, Luke followed the man back into the office, stammering, "All right, Mr. Tilson, I was upset after I'd waited so long, so I guess I made a fool of myself. I'm very sorry."

The man studied him, then, smiling, said, "First, I'm not Tilson. My name is Sam Peters, President of the Peters Toy Company. Tilson's office is next door. Now, tell me what made you charge in like a wild steer."

Luke's face was flaming red now as he told his story.

"I would have been hopping mad," said Mr. Peters. "Are you going to telephone Tilson and make that new appointment?"

Luke began to see red again. "No sir, I certainly won't telephone him. I'll just keep on looking and I'll find a job in spite of him."

"That's the old fighting spirit I like. Now let's have a little chat. What sales experience have you had?"

Luke told of his years with Belmont's, the different territories he had covered and the products he had handled.

Mr. Peters listened intently and, with a broad grin, said, "Well, young man, I wouldn't be surprised if you don't have to look any further for that job."

"You mean—"

"That's exactly what I mean. Our post-war plans call for a big expansion program. How would you like the chance of being Ass'stant Salesmanager of the Peters Toy Company?"

"Oh, boy," grinned Luke, hardly able to remain seated, "that is just the kind of a break I'm looking for. Just tell me when I can start."

"Well, you can come and have lunch with me now and we'll arrange the details, that is, if you can spare the time."

"That suits me fine, Mr. Peters. But may I telephone the good news to Janie first, and tell her what a hot number her luke-warm husband has turned out to be?

"Sure go ahead and tell her you're the hottest thing in town."

William II was England's only bachelor king.

2685



SMILE AWHILE

Captain: "Private Jones, it gives me great pleasure to give you this stripe."

Private: "Why not give me two sir, and really enjoy yourself?"

* * * *

A man and a boy were walking along a quiet street where the former bent down and picked up a glove lying on the road.

"There's nothing like honesty, my son," he remarked, as he placed the glove beside some railings.

A hundred yards further on they encountered a second glove.

"Goodness me!" ejaculated the man, as he picked it up and tried it on: "If this isn't the neighbor to the first one—and just my fit. Go back, Jimmy, and fetch the other."

* * * *

Clerk at Meat Counter (holding aloft a piece of steak): Now, madam, wouldn't that look lovely with some onions?

Sceptical Housewife: Show me something that would look lovely by itself.

* * * *

From head to heel she was exquisitely modern, and the shopwalker felt his heart beat faster.

She asked him where she could get "pencils for the eyebrows."

The shopwalker was inclined to deafness, and misunderstood her. "The stationery section is upstairs, madam—" he began.

"But I want them for eyebrows."

"Oh, highbrow stuff! Better ask for them at the book counter."

* * * *

Corporal (to cavalry recruit on stable guard for the first time): "Now, you've got to patrol these 'ere lines, and 'ammer any tent pegs that come loose, and look after the 'orses."

Recruit (whose knowledge of horses is of the slightest): "And what time do I wake the horses in the morning?"

* * * *

The theatrical producer was giving an audition to a man with a new act.

Producing a puppy from his pocket, the man placed it on the piano, whereupon the puppy calmly proceeded to play part of one of the operas.

"Wonderful!" exclaimed the producer. "I'll give you $200 a week for that."

"But that's not all," said the man, producing from another pocket a parrot, which, perched on the piano, sang an aria from the opera to the puppys accompaniment.

Almost speechless by now, the producer managed to bring out an offer of '$400 a week for that."

"Er—er," said the man, nervously, "before you decide, I must tell you this act's a bit of a cheat. You see, the parrot can't sing. The puppy's a ventriloquist."

* * * *

The postman arrived back at the post office scarlet and indignant.

"Well, if some people don't just take the biscuit!" he exclaimed indignantly.

"What's the matter?" asked the postmistress.

"Why, that woman that's just arrived up the road says if she don't get her letters earlier in the morning she'll get them from another postman!"

OFFERS BIG CHANCE

Household Economics Course Paves Way To Highest Paid Fields

Most people picture a dietitian sitting behind a desk trying to decide whether today's menu should feature French fried or parsley potatoes.

But according to Margaret E. Anderson, head dietitian for Toronto's Robert Simpson Co., Ltd., this is far from the truth. "Being a dietitian is not a glamor job," she emphasizes, "but it is an obsorbing one, offering a chance to travel and work in interesting places such as summer hotels, hospitals, large stores, restaurants and factories."

An ideal field for women, a dietitian always is well paid and if she is exceptional, can make $10,000 a year.

She works hard for her money and, although a career girl, is beset with the problems of an ordinary housewife. She too worries about rationing, price ceilings and latest orders from the Wartime Prices and Trade Board in addition to her special worries about help shortage and the difficulties in obtaining heavy kitchen equipment.

Entry into this field comes after a degree in household economics—which may be a four or five year course depending on the university. Then the dietitian still has an extra six months to a year training, either studying special diets in a hospital or normal diets in a commercial course.

Miss Anderson is responsible for the operation of some eight restaurants and food services in the store in addition to special catering for weddings, teas, banquets and small dinners.

It's long arduous training, Miss Anderson points out, but it is one job a dietitian who marries can carry on in her home. Her training cannot fail to produce a better homemaker.

Keeping Normal

Is Best Way To Get Along In These Restless Times

In the face of all warnings about the atomic threat to our existing civilization, about the threat to the survival of the human race, people retain their pre-war curiosity about the extinct civilizations of the Hittites and the Mayans. It is only fair to keep such things in mind when a person is tempted to ask in this atomic age, when mankind may be standing on the verge of destruction, how can there be long nylon queues before the shops, how can there be such public interest in the new beach costumes, how can there be such enormous crowds at the race tracks, how can a bouncing new baseball civilization be rearing its head in Mexico?

Higher interests than nylons and pari-mutuels and baseball persist in the face of the atomic peril. Scientific expeditions persist. Toscanini concerts in Milan arouse interest. Nation-wide campaigns for the conquest of disease persist. In other words, it is not true that humanity does nothing but dance on the edge of the abyss, as we are accustomed to say after historic catastrophes, like the one from which we are just emerging. A great many people do other things than dance on the edge of the abyss. They work, study, explore, invent, dedicate themselves to high aims and great causes which take for granted the survival of the human race and the persistence of civilization.

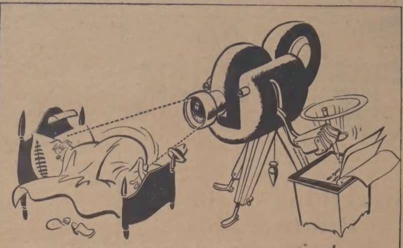
Sometimes the thought occurs that the greater the vehemence with which the atomic threat is publicized and the nearer to the edge of destruction humanity is depicted, the more inclined most people will be to turn to their normal occupations. A threat may become so dire as to produce the feeling that there is nothing to be done about it and the best thing is to attend to the daily job.—New York Times.

Art Treasures

Stolen During The War, Were Found Near Manchester

LONDON.—Jewels and art treasures valued at $160,000 stolen during the war from a Yorkshire estate were found strewn along a highway between Sheffield and Manchester. The treasure, owned by the late Louis Cartier, famous jeweller, was hidden in the garage of Ingmire Hall, Sotrage Place, Yorkshire, in 1939. The theft was discovered last November, although, presumably, it had occurred several months earlier.

The Japanese navy always moved far off shore when holding target practice, fearing the concussion of heavy guns might set off volcanoes or earthquakes.



The average person shifts position thirty-five times during a night's sleep. This is quite normal and healthy.

But how many times do *you* twist and turn? It is rather difficult to find out—one cannot exactly ask some member of the household to stay up and count! Yet *that* would tell the story of how normally you sleep.

Restful sleep is not a matter of how tired you are, what kind of a bed you sleep on, which side you sleep on—*it is more likely to depend on the state of your nerves.*

A common cause of frayed nerves—which result in disturbed sleep—is the caffein in tea and coffee. If you find caffein is bothering you — why not switch to Postum? It contains no stimulants of any kind. It has a full-bodied flavor all its own. Form the Postum habit! Make it right in the cup with boiling water or hot milk. Costs less than a cent a serving.

Postum

Instant POSTUM

A Product of General Foods

P-236



ESCAPES POISON ATTEMPT—Jafar Pishevari, Azerbaijan chieftan, had an attempt made on his life by Communist extremists recently and 30 underlings in the plot to poison him were jailed.

Telephones For North

Connecting Medium Will Give Isolated Settlements Contact With "Outside"

Many isolated settlements in the vast northwest which not so long ago knew only the dog team and canoe and airplane as their connecting medium with the "outside", will get telephone connections through a transaction completed between Northwest Air Command and Alberta government telephones for extension of service recently established with the Peace River country.

Some of the points to benefit by the new telephone chain include Wagner and Little Smoky in Alberta; Dawson Creek, Pouce Coupe, Fort St. John, Fort Nelson and other repeater stations in British Columbia and Watson Lake and Whitehorse in the Yukon.

FOR INDUSTRIAL USE

The Briish Empire scientists meeting in Oxford, England, for an important discussion on atomic energy completely ignored "Operation Crossroads". No reference whatever was made to it and there was only one passing reference to the atomic bomb. The rest of the discussion was concerned with the industrial application of atomic power and the use of radio-active elements in biological and medical research.

Chocolate is cacao with the oil left in; cocoa is cacao with the oil taken out.

Shakespeare's Plays

Old Volume Has Been Brought To Light In London

LONDON.—An early 17th century edition of nine quarto plays by Shakespeare, which, as far as known, is the only copy in existence in Britain, was shown to connoisseurs at a private view at a London bookshop. Dated 1600, 1608 or 1619, according to indistinct red letters the volume is regarded as a "pirate edition", printed by a man who is not known to have had any copyright.

SELECTED

RECIPES

ENGLISH TEA BISCUITS

2 cups flour
1 tsp. salt
¾ cup fine sugar
½ cup fine mixed peel
¾ cup milk
3 tsps. Melrose baking powder
1 egg well beaten
½ cup butter
½ cup currants or raisins

Method—Sift flour and baking powder and salt, add sugar, cut in butter, add peel and fruit. Add milk to well beaten egg, stir liquid into flour mixture. Place on a floured board and roll or pat to ½ inch thickness, cut with cutter and place on a greased pan. Bake in a 375 to 400 deg. F. oven for about 15 to 20 minutes. When nicely browned remove and serve hot.

HAM AND NOODLE CASSEROLE

2 cups medium noodles
2 tablespoons fat
¾ pound diced cooked ham or canned luncheon meat
4 tablespoons flour
½ teaspoon salt
⅛ teaspoon pepper
3 cups milk
1 cup drained whole kernel corn
2 cups corn flakes
1 tablespoon melted butter

Method—Cook noodles in boiling salted water 8-10 minutes; drain and rinse with cold water. Heat fat in frying pan, add meat and cook until lightly browned. Sprinkle flour and seasonings over meat and stir until each piece is coated. Add milk slowly and cool, stirring constantly until thickened. Combine noodles and corn with meat mixture. Pour into greased casserole. Crush corn flakes into fine crumbs and mix with melted butter. Sprinkle crumbs over top of casserole. Bake in moderately hot oven (400 deg. F.) about 20 minutes.

Yield: Eight servings (1½ quart casserole).

Note: Any leftover vegetable may be used in place of the corn. For an unusual flavour add ½ cup sliced stuffed olives with vegetables to casserole dish.

It has been estimated that the largest of the Egyptian pyramids weighs 6,000,000 tons.

No Doubt About It

Pert Young Barrister Found Out Who His Witness Was

There has been some exchange of reminiscence in one of our local ports (writes a correspondent) about the names of well-remembered fishing boats. The skipper of one of them, called into the witness-box of a court of law, was pertly asked by a young barrister: "What are you?" "What am I!" retorted the old sea-dog in a voice that shook the court. "I'm the master of the Queen of England, that's what I am, young feller!"—Manchester Guardian.

Eyelet Eye-Catcher



By ANNE ADAMS

Frosty white eyelet with ribbons gives a party air to a simple frock and hat that any teen-age girl can make for herself. Pattern 4766 has a pinafore ruffled version, also.

Pattern 4766 comes in Teen-age sizes 10, 12, 14, 16. Size 12, frock, takes 2¼ yards 39-inch material.

Send twenty cents (20c) in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) for this pattern. Write plainly Size, Name, Address and Style Number and send orders to the Anne Adams Pattern Dept., Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Ave. E., Winnipeg, Man.

The mariner's compass was introduced in Europe during the 12th century.



HOUSING SHORTAGE STALLS WINNIPEG TRAFFIC—Traffic halted for six hours on this Winnipeg street while a large house was moved from its foundation and shifted to another site a block away. At 11 a.m. the house was lifted from its original foundation and at 5 p.m. it was situated on a new lot. The move helped solve another Winnipeg housing problem.

THE BEST WAY TO
KILL FLIES



ECONOMICAL! SURE! SAFE!

Effectiveness proven by 66 years public acceptance.

WHY EXPERIMENT—WILSON'S will kill more flies at less cost than any other fly killer. USE

WILSON'S FLY PADS

ONLY 10c AT ANY RETAILER!



Leave us your next Order for

Printing

You do not have to send else where, when you can get it just as neatly and cheaply at home.

Our Print Shop is ready always to meet your requirements in

Everything in the Job Printing Line

The Times Job Department

P. O. Box 280



Let Us Send You Samples

of this Clean, Family Newspaper

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Free from crime and sensational news . . . Free from political bias . . . Free from "special interest" control . . . Free to tell you the truth about world events. Its own world-wide staff of correspondents bring you on-the-spot news and its meaning to you and your family. Each issue filled with unique self-help features to clip and keep.

The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass.

Name..........

Street..........

City.......... Zone....... State......

PB-3

☐ *Please send sample copies of The Christian Science Monitor.*

☐ *Please send a one-month trial subscription. I enclose $1*

Opportune Flour Mill

DELIA

Our Flour is always reliable. It is manufactured from wheat grown in your own district, and ground in your own town.

Patronize your own Flour Mill
Satisfaction Guaranteed

Farmers are solicited to bring in their wheat in exchange for flour, at the usual rates.

TRY OUR NEW
Self-Rising Flour
For Pancakes and Muffins

McKAY & GATES
PROPRIETORS

W. H. SPADY, D.C., Ph. C.
CHIROPRACTOR
Graduate of P.S.C. and Bremer C.C.
Neurocalometer and X-Ray
Office Hours: 10-12, 2-6 Mon., Thurs., Saturday. Evenings, 7 to 8:30.
Phone, 528 DRUMHELLER, Alta

WILLIAM A. LOW, LL.B.,
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY
410 Lancaster Building, Calgary, Alta.
Telephone M2411
Will be at the QUEEN'S HOTEL at Delia the second and fourth Saturday of each month.

Church Services

THE UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA
Rev. E. DAVIDGE, Minister.

Sunday School	11.00 a.m.
Service of Worship	7.30 p.m.

And on Alternate Sundays:

Craigmyle	11.00 a.m.
Hand Hills	2.00 p.m.
Michichi	2.15 p.m.

Come and Worship

Delia Inter-Denominational Sunday School

In the old school building every Sunday at 11 a.m.
Everybody welcome

Local Grain Prices.

(By I. J. Olsen, Alberta Pool Elevators)

Wednesday, August 7, 1946.

Oats—	
2 c.w.	.48½
Ex. 3 c.w.	.48½
3 c.w.	.48½
Ex. 1 feed	.48½
1 feed	.48½
2 feed	.48½
3 feed	.48½
Barley—	
No. 2 c.w. 6 row	.67¾
No. 3 c.w 6 row	.67¾
1 feed	67¾
2 feed	.67¾
3 feed	.67¾
Rye—	
2 c.w.	2.77½
3 c.w.	2.72½
4 c.w.	1.39½

Dominion Wheat Board Prices

No. 1 Northern	1.08
No. 2 Northern	1.05
No. 3 Northern	1.03
No. 4 Northern	.98
No. 5 Wheat	.93
No. 6 Wheat	.89
Feed Wheat	.87

The Delia Times

PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY EVGS.

Jos. McKibbon Editor and Proprietor

Subscription rates $2.00 per annum payable in advance.

Classified Advertising, such as Lost, Stolen or Strayed, Articles Wanted or For Sale, &c., 50c. first insertion, first five lines or less; extra lines 10c per line. Subsequent insertions, 25c; extra lines 5c, prepaid. If charged 25c extra will be added.

Municipal, Legal and Reader Advertisements 15c per line first insertion, 10c per line each subsequent insertion.

Display Advertising and Local ad. rates on application.

Changes of advertising must reach this office not later than noon each Tuesday to insure insertion in the following issue.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1946

CANADAS' NATIONAL FLAG

The Union Jack should be included in any Canadian national flag, and the Legion has stressed its convictions in this respect on previous occasions, according to a statement released by Major-General C. B. Price of Montreal, recently elected Dominion President of the Canadian Legion.

The Legion leader said, "The inclusion of the Union Jack in Canada's flag cannot by any stretch of imagination be construed as a mark of inferiority; it represents those qualities that have contributed to our growth as a great nation, and which are so important in our national life.

"The Union Jack, in spite of the weaknesses of any human institution has always stood for ordered freedom, personal liberty and equal justice to all individuals, races and creeds under its sway, and with it as our national standard Canada has grown to maturity and nationhood.

"Our independence and freedom of action being gladly and freely acknowledged, it stands for our membership, on a basis of complete equality, in that great family of nations, the British Commonwealth, the strength and co-operation of whose members represent one of the main hopes of peace in the world today.

"Having grown to full maturity as a sovereign nation within the Commonwealth, we can afford to cast aside any inferiority complex and take pride in this symbol of all that is best in our past and future," the Legion President stated.

HOW MANY WRONGS MAKE A RIGHT?

The Rural Co-operator, published by the Ontario Federation of Agriculture, in commenting on an article in the April issue of The Scene, "The Public Right to Oleomargarine," pertinently asks, "Should farm people go along with the crowd of privilege-seekers . . . and seek similar privileges for themselves?"

The Scene had said, "Farmers have nothing to gain and much to lose, ultimately, from privilege. They should combat privilege for others and reject it for themselves." The Rural Co-operator also said, "Let it be added in fairness that the Shingwauk Farm advice is sound: Farmers should combat privilege for others and reject it for themselves."

Quite naturally the editor asks us, 'if the farmer would be realistic today to think that he could deny himself all privilege and effectively strip others of privilege?"

How many wrongs make a right? Despite an imbedded belief among Canadians in the axiom, "Two wrongs do not make a right," the people of Canada are carrying on thousands of futile experiments, some of them disastrous, to prove that many wrongs will make many rights.

A privilege which empowers a person or a group to exploit other persons and groups, is morally wrong and economically indefensible. Every privilege existing in a democracy should be the constant concern of every voter. Privileges of power which are not necessary to the maintenance of democratic government and which do not result in a compensating good equally shared by all citizens, can be and should be abolished. If they are not destroyed, they will destroy democracy eventually.

In our opinion, farmers would be realistic if they denied themselves all new privileges and proceeded as rapidly as possible to divest themselves and others of existing special privileges, setting a good example by abandoning at once the harmful prohibition of oleomargarine in Canada.

The cost of violating a principle has been demonstrated by the prohibition of oleomargarine which has, we repeat, been "the best argument of city consumers for a low, controlled price of butter." It is one of the many reasons why farmers who produce the cream get half as much pay per hour as the urban workers who eat the butter.

DEMOCRACY'S AGGRESSIVE WAR

There is plenty of room in the world for nations with different ideas. But is there room for those with different ideologies?

An idea is something you may have in mind and do nothing much about. Or you follow it out in your own affairs and leave other men free to follow out theirs.

An ideology, however, is an idea with an emotional charge. It burns within you with such passion that you want to give it to all the rest of the world and you form far-reaching plans to do so.

By their very nature, therefore, opposing ideologies must grapple with each other in a global "battle royal" until, by greater power of persuasion or achievement, one wins the other, or subjugates the other by a greater force of arms.

If democracy is just an idea it will fall before the passion and the plan of a robust ideology. Even a bad plan is stronger than none. But if democratic ideals really burn within us, and we have an adequate plan, democracy itself becomes an ideology. And it is sentimental nonsense to suppose that it can passively exist side by side with any other. We must fight to make our Christian democratic ideology supreme or lose it.

Remember, however, there are two ways to fight. We may fight with arms though, of its nature, democracy can only do this in defense against aggression. Or we can fight to make democracy work so well in our own country that all the rest of the world will want to adopt it. That is the one way in which democracy can wage "aggressive war." The one alternative of those who otherwise would just deplore the passing of democracy or who, "in self defense," would plunge the world into atomic war.

—Pull Together Canada Press Service.

Local and District

Mrs. Stewart Sloan is a patient in the Hanna Hospital.

* * *

Mrs. Annie Martin is in Calgary undergoing medical treatment.

* * *

Relatives from Illinois are visiting with Mrs. Harrison here in Delia.

* * *

Mrs. C. A. Hudgeon left by car Thursday to spend a few days in Calgary.

* * *

The C.G.I.T. of Victor, are planning on two weeks' camping at Fish Lake.

* * *

Mrs. L. Stubbert and daughter, Mrs. Bell from B.C., were visitors to Hanna last Friday.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Killian, accompanied by Mrs. Henry Brunner, were visiting in Drumheller last Friday.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Rich, and daughter Marjorie of Nebraska, U.S.A., spent the week end with Mrs. F. W. Benson.

* * *

Do not forget the Board of Trade meeting on August 13th. All are welcome, and more members will be appreciated.

* * *

Betty Lou Farewell, of Victor, celebrated her tenth birthday on Sunday, August 4th, by entertaining 24 of her little friends.

* * *

Little Eleanor Whitman met with a nasty accident last week, a compound fracture of the right elbow. She was thrown from her pony in the vicinity of her home.

* * *

The local council has been busy putting in additional new cement sidewalks—from the front of the post office as far as R. C. Coad's residence; also along the south side of First Avenue, from Main Street to the village pump. Mike Marshall had the contract, and apparently has done a first-class job, which he executed in about a fortnight.

Dr. and Mrs. F. J. Nertherton, of Penticton, B.C., were guests at the Queen's Hotel on Thursday and Friday of last week, while visiting friends and acquaintances in the district.

* * *

Mrs. W. D. Fitzsimmons had the misfortune to meet with a painful accident recently, while on a visit with her husband to their farm, by stepping into a gopher hole and fracturing her ankle.

* * *

The marriage of Miss Adamae Lonnelle Stoness, and Mr. Robert Tiffin, will take place on Sunday, August 18th, at the home of the former's grand-parents, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Lees, at 2:30 p.m.

* * *

Prefaced by a dust storm from the west all afternoon, a thunder and heavy hail storm struck the Delia district on Tuesday evening about 5:30, lasting nearly half an hour. Hail fell as big, and larger than marbles, moderating to smaller, with rain. Commencing around 9 p.m. it again rained heavily, accompanied by high winds, continuing throughout the night and Wednesday.

* * *

Majestic Farrell-Lake Institute at their regular meeting on August 1st, entertained the "Old Timers" at the home of Mrs. M. Hewson. Mr. York, being the guest speaker, entertained in his usual jovial manner with tales of the "good old days". A very interesting feature was a talk on Sociology by Miss Barnett, of the University of Toronto, who is spending some time in this district. There were forty guests present. Mrs. M. Hewson, Mrs. R. Macpherson, and Mrs. Ivan Long were the hostesses.

Fall Cultivation

And the Control of Annual Weeds

Lethbridge Experimental Station
Weekly Letter.

The two main hazards to production of land grain crops are weather and weeds. The farmer has little control over the weather, but by proper fallow methods he can prevent soil drifting and store up moisture for the crop years. The weed problem is sometimes more difficult to combat, and the steps taken must not interfere with the methods used to prevent soil drifting.

Three troublesome weeds in the dry farming area of Southern Alberta are stinkweed, tumbling mustard and Russian thistle. Stinkweed is more prevalent on heavy soils; Russian thistle is present on the lighter soils; and tumbling mustard causes concern on both heavy and light soils.

One or two after harvest cultivations will be advantageous in controlling stinkweed but should only be considered if a good percentage of trash cover can be maintained. A first cultivation will allow seeds to germinate, to be killed by a second cultivation. This second cultivation will help to start more seeds, and the resulting plants may be killed by cultivation the following spring.

Tumbling mustard generally behaves as a winter annual and the practices outlined for stinkweed may prove worthwhile for tumbling mustard.

In the case of fall-sown crops such as winter wheat and fall rye, these two winter annuals stinkweed and tumbling mustard will continue to be troublesome if the crops are seeded on badly infested land. The use of some selective weed killer in the early spring may be the only real salvation and some promising treatments are being developed.

Russian thistle is an annual plant and when growing in crops usually does not set seed until after the crop has been harvested. This peculiar feature makes it possible to control the weed by after harvest cultivation. Cultivation should follow the combine as soon as possible, the sooner the better. In this regard, germination tests made on seed collected from after harvest cultivated land have shown the amount of viable seed reduced from 75 to 100 per cent. One large operator has been using after harvest cultivation for Russian thistle control for several years, and now has very little trouble with this weed.

Some kind of blade implement has been found most satisfactory for fall working of dry land. When used a few days after the crop is removed, it will kill the majority of the annual weeds and still leave an excellent trash cover to hold the snow and protect the soil against drifting.

Cards of Thanks

We wish to thank our friends and neighbors for kindness and expressions of sympathy shown us in our recent bereavement.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Scott
and Family.

We wish to thank our many friends for their kindnesses to us on Wednesday July 31st, for all who took part and helped in any way to make a most enjoyable evening.

J. and A. Almond

THE WORLD OF WHEAT

By H. G. L. Strange

HOW TO CONTROL CUTWORMS

The Dominion Entomological Laboratory at Lethbridge, Alberta, forcasts that considerable damage from cutworms can be expected during the 1947 season. To lessen this damage the Entomological Laboratory recommends that all work on summerfallowed fields should cease about July 31st, that all weeds should be killed by that date, and that such fields should then be left undisturbed by any implement throughout August and the first half of September when the cutworm moths will be laying their eggs, for the reason that cutworm moths will not lay their eggs on fields that are free from weeds and that are encrusted by rains.

It is, of course, necessary also to prevent animals from walking on such summerfallowed fields after July 31st, for the cutworms will lay their eggs in spots where the crust has been broken by the hoofs of animals.

This is all a simple and effective method of reducing cutworm damage next year, a method which I tried myself for many years, which I observed using with good results, and which I can strongly recommend to all farmers. This method of control works, and works well.

Searle Precipitation Report

No. 15

Compiled from the records of 649 Governmental and Searle Rain Gauges. Records up to and including July 29th, 1946

The average moisture situation on the prairies has suffered a reduction this last week of 3%. The moisture condition now stands at 86% of normal compared with 89% last week and 86% at this time a year ago.

The moisture condition in Alberta is now 87% of normal compared with 90% last week and 79% a year ago. For Saskatchewan the moisture condition is 84% of normal compared with 87% last week and 83% a year ago. For Manitoba the moisture condition is now 93% of normal compared with 97% last week and 114% this time a year ago.

In Alberta Crop Districts 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12 and 13 have a normal moisture condition, and the rest slightly less than normal. In Saskatchewan Crop Districts 1, 2 and 9 have a normal condition, all the rest somewhat less than normal. In Manitoba Crop Districts 3, 6, 7, 10, 11 and 12 have a normal condition, and the rest somewhat less than normal.

The lack of rain during the past week, coupled with some frost damage that occurred in North-Eastern Alberta and North-Western Saskatchewan will probably reduce somewhat the yield of 502 million bushels of wheat estimated by Crop correspondents on July 18th.

VEGETABLE TOPS

Value of tops of such vegetables as beets, turnips and carrots, is emphasized by the Nutrition Division of the Department of National Health and Welfare, in a message to house-holders. The nutrition experts suggest that these greens, which usually go into the garbage pail, provide Vitamin A, for healthy skin and Vitamin C for dental health.

English Farmer



A practical farmer, from Cambridgeshire, England, is currently addressing Canadian farmers through the BBC's Overseas Service. He is DENIS BULLARD, prominent member of his county War Agricultural Committee, whose talks on English farming topics are a frequent feature of the noon farm broadcasts presented regionally by the CBC. The program is heard Wednesdays on the Prairie Region Broadcast.

Farmers Will Benefit From Tourist Trade

Farmers and other primary producers are bound to benefit from tourist trade, bringing in new cash business, it is pointed out by officials of the Alberta Motor Association.

Already this year the benefits of an increased consumer demand is being felt in rural districts and this will increase in later years as hard surfaced roads bring in more tourists.

That is why the A.M.A. has called for a full program of improving main, secondary and market roads in the province. This means as much to the farm producer as anyone else.

The farmer has butter, eggs, vegetables, fruit, meat and other commodities to sell, and the tourist is a cash customer eager to buy.

Good roads mean that these producers get goods to market when they are needed and when they will bring good prices.

That is why the farmer is interested in good market and secondary roads and that is why it all ties in with a general road improvement policy.

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY

With thousands of veterans returning to industry, and many entering upon new and unaccustomed industrial processes, there is danger of an epidemic of occupational accidents unless special care is taken. The Industrial Hygiene division of the Department of National Health and Welfare, urges all workers to study safety precautions provided for any new type of machine they may have to operate, or any new process in which they engage.

The thing that really makes men equal is that we all can change.

Truth from a friend is tonic. The same words spoken bitterly are poison.

RADIO

The following are among the high lights of programs to be heard over CBC stations on Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, August 8, 9, 10 and 11. All times mentioned are Mountain Standard Time.

THURSDAY, AUG. 8

5:00 p.m.	Drama.
5:30 "	CBC News.
6:00 "	Music Hall.
6:30 "	To be Announced.
7:00 "	CBC National News.
7:15 "	They Lived to Tell the Tale.
7:30 "	Eventide.
8.00 "	Parliamentary Report.
8:30 "	Concert of Nations.
9:00 "	The Choristers.
9:30 "	Gypsy Strings.
10:00 "	CBC News.
10:10 "	Prairie Weather Forecast.

FRIDAY, AUG. 9

5:00 p.m.	CBC Concert Tour.
6:00 "	Gypsy Crossroads.
6:30 "	Waltz Time.
7:00 "	CBC National News.
7:15 "	Dan McCowan.
7:30 "	The Prairie Schooner.
8:00 "	Frank Bogart.
8:30 "	Pacific Time.
9:00 "	Two Piano Team.
9:30 "	Heritage of Music.
10:00 "	CBC News.
10:15 "	Dance Orchestra.

SATURDAY, AUG. 10

5:00 p.m.	Melodies and Memories.
5:30 "	Honeymoon in New York.
6:00 "	La Plaza.
6:30 "	Jonathan Trimble, Esq.
7:00 "	CBC News.
7:30 "	Hayloft Hoedown.
8:00 "	Red River Barn Dance.
8:30 "	The Group of Seven.
9:00 "	Famous Jury Trials.
9:30 "	Three Suns Trio.
10:00 "	CBC News.
10:30 "	Dance Orchestra.

SUNDAY, AUG. 11

5:00 p.m.	Alec Templeton.
5:30 "	John Fisher Reports.
5:45 "	Week-End Review.
6:00 "	Once Upon a Time.
6:30 "	Album of Familiar Music.
7:00 "	CBC National News.
7:15 "	The Old Songs.
7:30 "	Serenade for Strings.
8:00 "	BBC Newsreel.
8:30 "	Soliloquy.
9:00 "	Clayton Hare Trio.
9:30 "	Vesper Hour.
10:00 "	CBC News.
10:30 "	Prelude to Midnight.

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

(Issued June, 1946).

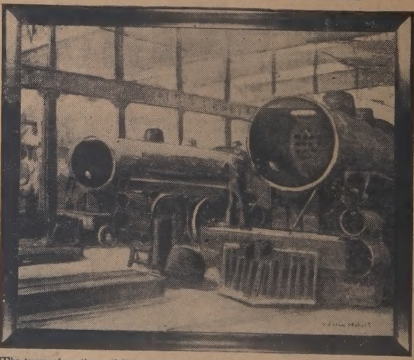
Registrations of Births, Deaths and Marriages, May, 1946

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issues today the number of registrations of births, deaths and marriages during the month of May, 1946, in the cities, towns and villages of Canada having a population of 10,000 and over.

This report is compiled from information submitted to the Bureau through the courtesy of the Provincial Divisions of Vital Statistics and the local registrars, and provides the current figures as an index of the incidence of births, deaths and marriages throughout the Dominion of Canada. It is nothing more than a count of the registrations filed during the month.

Births registered in these cities, towns and villages in May, numbered 18,769, deaths 5,116, and marriages 6,041, as compared with 11,634 births, 4,847 deaths, and 4,345 marriages in May last year, showing increases of 18, 6 and 39 per cent. respectively, for births, deaths and marriages.

C.P.R. LOCOMOTIVES IN ART



The tempo of wartime activity in a great railway shop and ocean liners sailing peacefully over calm waters present an interesting study in contrasts at an exhibit of oil paintings by Adrien Hebert, R.C.A., now on display in the Osborne street entrance show cases of the Canadian Pacific Railway's Windsor station at Montreal.

These subjects, rarely associated with the realm of art, have been given effective and interesting treatment by Mr. Hebert. One of the more vital operations of the shop men in wartime —the overhauling of hard-working locomotives — has been forcefully portrayed in two of the paintings, one of which is shown in the accompanying illustration while the shops' flaming forges with their attending blacksmiths hard at work, inspired the theme of two others.

Other features of the exhibit include colorful portrayals of Canadian Pacific liners shown peacefully at anchor in Montreal Harbor or sailing sufficiently close to port to show an effective background of smaller ships or landscape.

Born in Paris, of Canadian parentage, Mr. Hebert began his career at an early age. A fellow of the Royal Society of Arts and Manufactures of London, he has exhibited at the Spring Exhibition in Montreal and at the Royal Canadian Academy, having been elected an academician in 1941. One of his pictures was acquired by the Havre Museum, and another by the Musée de Nimes, during a Paris exhibition of his works.

Mr. Hebert has other pictures in Le Musée de la Province de Québec, one belonging to the Art Association of Montreal, one in the National Gallery at Ottawa, and others in private collections.